

Conversational

# ARABIC

in **7** Days

7

- Develop your confidence with interactive exercises
- More than 750 key phrases for all travel situations
- Organized for quick and easy reference on the go

*Master Language Survival Skills  
in Just One Week!*

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Samy Abu-Taleb

**Conversational**

# **ARABIC**

**in 7 Days**

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in Just One Week!***

**Samy Abu-Taleb**

**McGraw-Hill**

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# CONTENTS

<b>Introduction</b>	4
What kind of Arabic?	
Pronunciation	
<b>1 youm litnein/Monday</b>	7
Introductions and greetings	
Booking hotel accommodation	11
<b>2 youm ittalaat/Tuesday</b>	16
Ordering food and drink	
Refreshments	19
Changing money	22
Telling the time	26
<b>3 youm larbae/Wednesday</b>	29
Finding your way	
Travelling by bus or taxi	34
Sightseeing	39
<b>4 youm ilkhamees/Thursday</b>	42
Shopping for food, clothes and souvenirs	
Posting letters and making telephone calls	46
<b>5 youm iggumca/Friday</b>	49
Long-distance travel	
Sport and leisure	52
<b>6 youm issabt/Saturday</b>	57
Health problems	
Eating out	63
<b>7 youm ilHadd/Sunday</b>	67
Talking with friends	
<b>Key to Exercises</b>	76
<b>English–Arabic Topic Vocabularies</b>	79
<b>Arabic–English Vocabulary (Alphabetically)</b>	86
<b>Arab Countries</b>	91
<b>Arabic Writing</b>	92

# INTRODUCTION

**Arabic in a Week** is a short course which will equip you to deal with everyday situations when you visit any of the Arab countries: introducing yourself, asking for directions, booking accommodation, changing money, shopping, eating out, using the phone, using public transport and so on.

The course is divided into 7 units, each corresponding to a day of the week. Different topics are introduced in each unit to illustrate basic Arabic which can be used by tourists or business people during a short stay in an Arabic speaking country. Each unit includes short introductions to the topics covered, dialogues in everyday situations, lists of key words and phrases with their English equivalent, essential grammatical explanations, and exercises for practising spoken Arabic.

A key to exercises is given at the back of this book. English–Arabic vocabulary is listed under topic headings pp. 79–85 followed by an Arabic–English Vocabulary starting on p. 86.

## *What kind of Arabic?*

There are two main varieties of Arabic: literary and colloquial. Literary Arabic is more formal. In its written form, it is used in official documents, newspapers, books, and formal letters. In its spoken form, it is used in public speeches, religious sermons, radio and television news bulletins and documentary programmes. Literary Arabic is standard and is used and understood by educated people in all the Arab countries. A table of the Arab countries is given on p. 91.

Colloquial Arabic is the spoken variety used for everyday purposes: at home, in the shops, offices, hotels, restaurants and places of entertainment. Due to the vast area of the Arab world, colloquial Arabic varies from country to country. Nevertheless, the dialect used in Cairo (the capital of Egypt) is recognised and understood almost everywhere in the Arab world. It is known as Cairene or Egyptian Arabic. Almost everyone in the Arab world is exposed to Egyptian Arabic as a result of listening to Egyptian radio programmes, importing Egyptian television programmes, videos and films and buying cassettes and records of Egyptian popular songs. In addition, millions of Egyptians travel to other Arab countries and millions of Arabs from other countries travel to Egypt for business, education and holidays.

The Arabic taught in this book is Egyptian Arabic. Some words and phrases which are used in non-Egyptian Arabic are also included wherever appropriate.

## *Pronunciation*

Most of the sounds of Arabic are similar to the sounds of English. Only six or seven might be unfamiliar to English speakers. Arabic has its own alphabet of 29 letters, and is usually written from right to left in its own script (see p. 92).

# INTRODUCTION

In this book, however, Arabic sounds are represented by English letters, and written from left to right. Some English capital letters are used to represent certain Arabic sounds different from those represented by the corresponding small letters.

Some key words which visitors to Arab countries might need to recognise on signs or notice-boards are also written in Arabic and are introduced in the relevant chapters of the book.

The sounds of Arabic are divided into vowels and consonants. **Vowels** are either short or long.

## Short vowels

- a as in about, postman, e.g. samak (fish)
- i as in bit, his, e.g. bint (girl)
- u as in put, foot, e.g. ruzz (rice)

## Long vowels

- aa as in hand, e.g. salaam (peace)
- ee as in feed, e.g. sheek (cheque)
- ou as in dome, e.g. youm (day)
- oo as in room, e.g. lamoon (lemon)
- ei as in name, e.g. beit (house)

Note: **a** and **aa** are both influenced by certain consonants near them. The word baTT, for example, is pronounced like the English **but**, because of the **T** sound. The **aa** in the word DaabiT is pronounced like the **a** in calm, because of the **D** sound.

## Consonants

The following Arabic consonants are similar to English ones.

b	book	g	game	l	look
d	day	h	home	m	man
f	fun	k	king	n	noon
r	room (r is always pronounced in Arabic regardless of its position in the word.)				
s	say	t	ten	y	yes
sh	shine	w	well	z	zero

Please note that there are no **p** or **v** sounds in Arabic. Small **p** is usually replaced by **b** as in *bansyoun* for pension, and **v** is replaced by **f** as in *karnafaal* for carnival.

The Arabic consonants represented by the capital letters **S, D, T, Z** are vocal versions of **s, d, t, z**. You need to open your mouth as if you are saying **aah** and make the sound at the back of your mouth.

- S SabaaH = morning
- D beiD = eggs

- T Tayyib = O.K.
- Z Zareef = charming

This sound is usually called a glottal stop. It is similar to the sound produced if you try to say butter or bottle without the **tt**, as in Cockney.

# youm litnein/Monday

Bill: 'ishshunaT ahih.  
Kamaal: Tayyib, itfaDDalu, 'ilcarabiyya fil maw'af.  
Catherine: shukran, huwwal huteil biceed?  
Nadya: la' ilhuteil 'urayyib, mish biceed, laakin ishshunaT ti'eela.  
Bill: 'aywa. 'ishshunaT ti'eela giddan.  
Kamaal: Tayyib, itfaDDalu.

## Words and phrases from the dialogue

SabaaH ilkheir	Good morning
'ana Bill Taylor	I am Bill Taylor
wi di zmilti/zugti	and this is my colleague/wife
'ahlan wa sahlan	Hello
furSa saceeda	pleased to meet you
'irriHla kaanit kwayyisa?	Was the flight good?
'aywa	Yes
'irriHla kaanit kwayyisa giddan	the flight was very good
'ishshunaT fein?	Where are the suitcases?
'ishshunaT ahih	The suitcases are here
Tayyib	All right, O.K.
itfaDDalu	Let's go
'ilcarabiyya fil maw'af	The car is in the car park
shukran	Thank you
huwwal huteil biceed?	Is the hotel far away?
la' ilhuteil 'urayyib	No, the hotel is nearby
mish biceed	not far
laakin	but
'ishshunaT ti'eela	the suitcases are heavy

## Introductions

In Arab countries people usually shake hands when they meet and when they say goodbye.

'ana Bill	I am Bill
wi di zmilti (zimilti)	and this is my (female) colleague
wi da zmileeli (zimeeli)	and this is my (male) colleague
wi di zugti	and this is my wife
wi da zougi	and this is my husband

## Greetings

SabaaH ilkheir/innoor	good morning.
masaa' ilkheir/innoor	good afternoon/evening
ahlan wa sahlan	Hello/How do you do?
ahlan	Hello/How do you do?
marHab/marHaba	Hello/How do you do?
furSa saceeda	Pleased to meet you.

SabaaH innoor and masaa' innoor mean 'Good morning' and 'Good evening' respectively but they are normally used as responses rather than to initiate greetings.

# yoom litnein/Monday

## Polite expressions

Tayyib	Well! All right
itfaDDalu	let's go/after you (pl.)
shukran	thanks/thank you
min faDlak/faDlik	please (m./f.)
'aywa	yes
la'	no

itfaDDalu is used in many situations and can also mean 'please go ahead' or 'here you are'.

## Other useful expressions

imHla kaanit?	The flight was.../Was the flight...?
kwayyis/kwayyisa	good, fine (m./f.)
kwayyis giddan	very good
fein...?	Where is/are...?

## the way it works

### Masculine and feminine

Words in Arabic are classified as nouns, verbs or prepositions. Nouns and verbs have masculine and feminine forms. In colloquial Arabic some nouns can be made feminine by adding the sound **a** to the end of the masculine form.

#### Examples

Masculine	Feminine	Meaning
zimeel	zimeela	colleague (noun)
zoug	zouga	spouse (noun)
kwayyis	kwayyisa	good (adj.)
saceed	saceeda	pleased/happy (adj.)

Verbs have masculine and feminine forms for the singular, but only one form for the plural.

#### Examples

kaan	he was (m. sing.)	kaanu	they were (m. and f. pl.)
kaanit	she was (f. pl.)		

### The definite article

il is the definite article in Arabic, like 'the' in English. The l sound in il disappears in some cases, and the first letter in the word is doubled instead.

#### Examples

huteil	hotel	ilhuteil	the hotel
carabiyya	car	ilcarabiyya	the car

# yoom litnein/Monday

maw'af riHla shunaT	car park flight suitcases	ilmaw'af irriHla ishshunaT	the car park the flight the suitcases
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## I am... and This is...

The Arabic for 'I am Bill' is '**'ana Bill**' (*I'm Bill*). The equivalent of the verb to be (am, is, are) in Arabic is not used in such structures as I am, he is, they are, this is, that is, etc. More examples are given below with their English translation.

'ana Bill	I Bill	I am Bill
'ana Catherine	I Catherine	I am Catherine
da zmeeli	This my colleague	This is my colleague (he)
di zugti	This my wife	This is my wife (she)
ilcarabiyya fil maw'af	The car in the car park	The car is in the car park (it)
ishshunaT ti'eela	The suitcases heavy	The suitcases are heavy (they)

## My

To say 'my' in Arabic you add **i** sound at the end of the noun, whether it is masculine or feminine, singular or plural. But when the noun has a feminine ending with an **a** sound, the pronunciation of the word changes and **ti** replaces the **a**.

### Examples

zoug	husband	zougi	my husband
zouga	wife	zugti	my wife
zimeel	colleague	zimeeli	my colleague (m.)
zimeela	colleague	zimitti	my colleague (f.)
shunaT	suitcases	shunaTi	my suitcases
carabiyya	car	carabiyyiti	my car

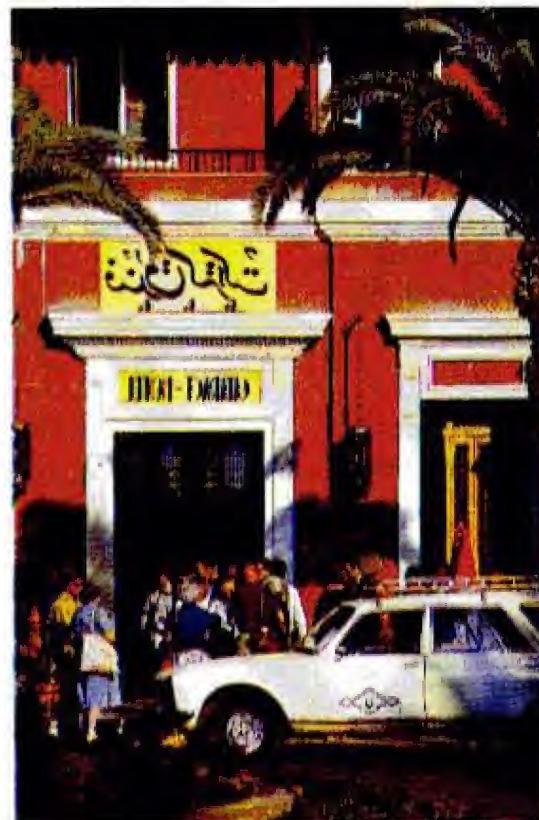
## things to do

### 1.1 Say the following in Arabic.

- 1 Hello!
- 2 Pleased to meet you.
- 3 I am Sally.
- 4 This is my colleague Tom.
- 5 I am Ahmad.
- 6 This is my wife Nadya.
- 7 Was the flight all right?
- 8 Yes, it was a very good flight.
- 9 Where is the car?
- 10 The car is in the car park.

## BOOKING HOTEL ACCOMMODATION

**Accommodation** There are two main types of accommodation for people on holidays or business for a short period: hotels with star rating, and boarding houses called **bansyoun**. Guests in both types are always asked to fill in registration forms on arrival, giving passport details. There are also Youth Hostels in the big cities like Cairo, Alexandria, Luxor and Aswan.



Look for the following signs

Hotel  
Boarding House/Pension  
Youth Hostel  
Reception

funduq  
bansyoun  
beit shabaab  
'istiqbaal

فندق  
بنسيون  
بيت شباب  
استقبال

Prices are fixed in hotels and Youth Hostels, but subject to negotiation in boarding houses.

### 'ana eandi Hagz/I have a reservation

Catherine: masaa' ilkheir.  
 Receptionist: masaa' innoor, ayyi khidma?  
 Catherine: 'ana eandi Hagz hina.  
 Receptionist: 'il'ism min faDlik?  
 Catherine: 'ana 'ismi Catherine Evans.  
 Receptionist: kaam leila?  
 Catherine: talat layaali.  
 Receptionist: 'aywa feeh Hagz bismik.

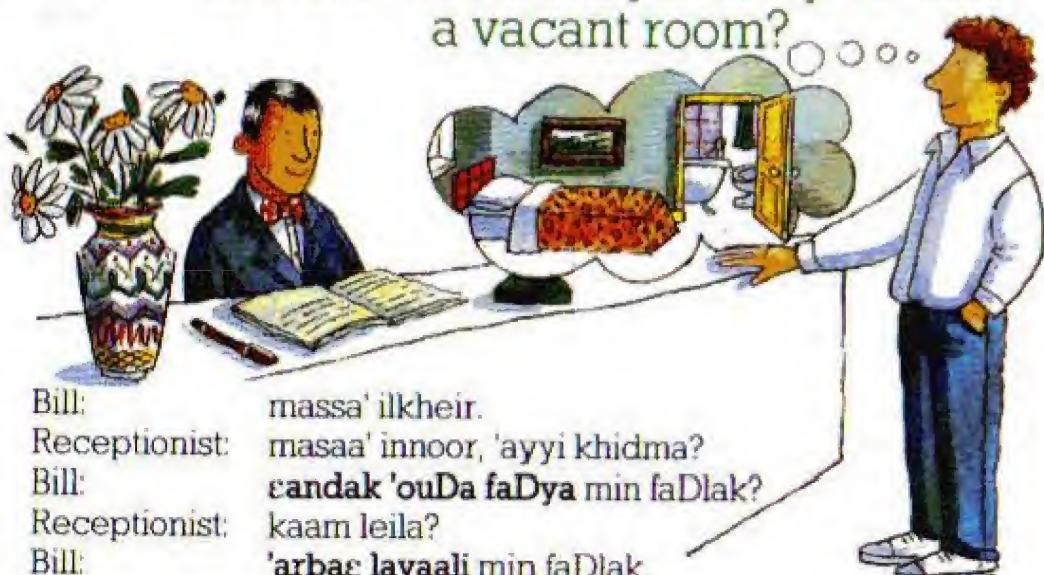
# Youm litnein/Monday

Catherine: feeh Hammaam wi tilifoun fil 'ouDa?  
 Receptionist: 'aywa feeh, 'ouDa nimra khamsa, bi Hammaam wi tilifoun.  
 Catherine: shukran.  
 Receptionist: 'ilmuftaaH ahuh, 'itfaDDali.  
 Catherine: shukran, tiSbaH eala kheir.

## *Words and phrases from the dialogue*

'ayyi khidma	What can I do for you?
'ana eandi Hagz hina	I have a reservation here
'il'sm. min faDlik	What is the name, please?
'ana 'ismi	My name is
kaam leila?	How many nights?
talat layaali	3 nights
feeh Hagz bismik	There is a reservation in your name
feeh Hammaam	Is there a bathroom
wi tilifoun	and a telephone
fil 'ouDa?	in the room?
'ouDa nimra khamsa	Room No. 5
bi Hammaam wi tilifoun	with bathroom and telephone
'ilmuftaaH ahuh	Here is the key
tiSbaH eala kheir	Good night

**eandak 'ouDa faDya?/Do you have a vacant room?** ...



Bill: massa' ilkheir.  
 Receptionist: masaa' innoor, 'ayyi khidma?  
 Bill: eandak 'ouDa faDya min faDlak?  
 Receptionist: kaam leila?  
 Bill: 'arbae layaali min faDlak.  
 Receptionist: 'aywa eandi.  
 Bill: 'ana eayiz 'ouDa-b Hammaam wi tilifoun. bi kaam?  
 Receptionist: bikhamseen gineih fil youm, bil fiTaar.  
 Bill: Tayyib, kwayyis.  
 Receptionist: 'ouDa nimra talaata ilmuftaaH ahuh, 'itfaDDal.  
 Bill: shukran, 'ilfiTaar issaae a kaam?  
 Receptionist: 'ilfiTaar issaae a sabea.  
 Bill: Tayyib tiSbaH eala kheir.

# Ioom litnein/Monday

## Words and phrases from the dialogue

taandak 'ouDa faDya	do you have a vacant room?
at-taq baaayiz	4 nights
i-annii	I have
saan i-aaayiz	I would like (want)
int ta-b Hammam	a room with ensuite bathroom
ta baam?	what is the price?
takhamseen gineih	50 pounds
fi yoom	per day
fi'l iftaar	including breakfast
numda talaata	number 3
int'aar issaaca kaam?	what time is breakfast?
int'aar issaaca sabca	breakfast is at 7 o'clock

## Polite expressions

'ayyi khudma?	what can I do for you?
waHabbi cala kheir	good night (to a male)
waHabbi cala kheir	good night (to a female)
waHabhu cala kheir	good night (to more than one, male or female)
waDDal/iftaDDali	here you are (m./f.)

## Other useful words and phrases

'ouDa bisreer waaHid	a single room
'ouDa bisrirein (Dabil)	a twin bedroom (double)
'ouDa-b dushsh	a room with a shower
tilkaam shakhS?	for how many persons?
dhamaTeam	the restaurant
hinaak	there
lekhakhS waaHid	for one person (single)
mumkin titkib/tiktiibi	Would you like to write (m./f.)
ilHisaab (ilfatoora)?	the bill?
mumkin 'ashoof ?	can I see?
ilqawaaz/ilbasbour	the passport

## the way it works

### Personal pronouns

'ana = I	'iHna = we
'inta = you (m.)	'intu = you (pl.)
'inti = you (f.)	humma = they
huwwa = he	
hiyya = she	

# youn litnein/Monday

## I have, you have, he has, etc.

To say 'I have' in Arabic you add the relevant end pronoun to the word **candi** which means 'possess', as in column 1 below. Personal pronouns can also be used, as in column 2.

candi	'ana candi	I have
candak	'inta candak	you have (m. s.)
candik	'inti candik	you have (f. s.)
candu	huwwa candu	he (it) has
candaha	hiyya candaha	she (it) has
candina	'iHna candina	we have
canduku	'intu canduku	you have (pl.)
canduhum	humma canduhum	they have

### Examples

candak Hagz?	do you have a reservation?
'aywa candi Hagz	yes, I have a reservation
candina Hagz	We have a reservation

## Possessive pronouns

To say 'my/your/his', etc. in Arabic, you add the relevant ending to the noun:

### Masculine nouns

Arabic	English
ismi	my name
ismak	your name (m. s.)
ismik	your name (f. s.)
ismu	his (its) name
ismaha	her (its) name

### Feminine nouns

Arabic	English
zugti	my wife
zugtak	your wife (m. s.)
zimiltik	your colleague (f. s.)
zugtu	his wife
zimilitha	her colleague

## The preposition bi

The Arabic preposition **bi** is mostly used to mean 'with' as in **bi Hammaam** (with bathroom). It also means 'in' as in **bismi** (in my name), or 'for' as in **bi kaam** (for how much). **bi** loses the i sound when it is followed or preceded by a vowel.

### Examples

'ouDa-b Hammaam	room with a bathroom
'ouDa-b dushsh	room with a shower
bil fiTaar	with (including) breakfast
'ilHagz bismi	the reservation is in my name
Hagz bism Bill Taylor	reservation in Bill Taylor's name
bi kaam il'ouDa?	(for) how much is the room?
bi khamseen gineih fil leila	(for) fifty pounds per night

# youm litnein/Monday

## Numerals 1–10

There are two forms of cardinal numbers from 1–10 in colloquial Arabic. One form is used for numbering, telling the time, ordering food or drinks, and talking about money (1), and the other form is used for counting objects or people (2).

(1)	Meaning	(2)
waaHid/waHda	1. one m/f	waaHid/waHda
ittnein	2. two	ittnein
talaata	3. three	talat
arbaa'	4. four	arbaa'
khamsa	5. five	khamsa
sitta	6. six	sitt
septa	7. seven	sabac
taman	8. eight	taman
tim'a	9. nine	tisac
cashara	10. ten	cashar

### Examples

ninra talaata	No. 3	talat layaali	3 nights
ninra khamsa	No. 5	arbaa' layaali	4 nights
ninra sitta	6 o'clock	sitt shunaT	6 suitcases

From 11 onwards, one form of cardinal numbers is used for all purposes.

More will be said about numerals later.

A list of cardinal and ordinal numbers is given in the vocabulary at the end of this book, p. 79.

## things to do

- 1.2 You are Bill Taylor. You are checking in at a hotel in Cairo. Practise saying the following in Arabic, to a female receptionist.
  - 1 I have a reservation here.
  - 2 My name is Bill Taylor.
  - 3 I would like a room with a shower, please.
  - 4 How much is it per night?
  - 5 Where is the restaurant, please?
- 1.3 You are Fay Wilson. You are booking a room in a hotel. Practise saying the following in Arabic, to a male receptionist.
  - 1 Do you have a vacant room?
  - 2 No, I would like a room with a bathroom.
  - 3 Four nights, please.
  - 4 Can I have the key, please?
  - 5 Where is the room, please?

## ORDERING FOOD AND DRINK

### ilfiTaar fil huteil/ Breakfast at the hotel

Mr and Mrs Clark are a middle-aged couple on holiday in Egypt. They are sitting in the hotel restaurant waiting to order their breakfast.



Waiter:	SabAH ilkheir. taklu 'eih yafandim?
Mr Clark:	SabaaH ilkheir. candaK 'eih?
Waiter:	candi fool, wi beiD, wi gibna, wimrabba.
Mrs Clark:	'ana 'aakhud gibna-w beiD. feeh ceish?
Waiter:	feeh ceish yamadaam.
Mr Clark:	feeh mirabbit 'eih?
Waiter:	feeh mirabbit balaH wi-mrabbit teen.
Mr Clark:	'ana 'aakhud fool wi-mrabbit balaH, wi ceish Tabean.
Waiter:	HaaDir yamadaam. tishrabu 'eih? 'ahwa, shaay, caSeer?
Mrs Clark:	'ana 'ashrab shaay bi laban.
Mr Clark:	wana 'ashrab 'ahwa-b laban.
Waiter:	'ayyi khidma. 'ouDa nimra kaam?
Mrs Clark:	nimra khamsa-w talateen.

### *Words and phrases from the dialogue*

taklu 'eih?  
yafandim/yamadaam  
candaK 'eih?  
candi  
'ana 'aakhud  
feeh ceish?  
feeh  
Tabean

What would you like to eat?  
Sir/Madam  
What have you got?  
I have/There is  
I'll have  
Is there bread?  
There is  
of course

# Yoom ittalaat/Tuesday

**Haat bi yamadaam**  
**tahraabu 'eih?**  
**a hwa ghaay, caSeer?**  
**shaay 'ashrab (shaay)**  
**shaay bi laban**  
**ahwa-b laban**  
**ayyi khidma.**  
**'mha nimra kaam?**

Yes, Madam  
 What would you like to drink?  
 Coffee, tea, fruit juice?  
 I'll have (tea)  
 tea *with milk*  
 coffee *with milk*  
 certainly/at your service  
 (What) room number?

## Polite expressions

**wi yafandim**  
**wi HaDritak yafandim**  
**wi ya madaam**  
**wi HaDritik ya madaam**

Certainly, at your service.  
 Sir/Madam is a polite form of address  
 for men and women.  
 And you, Sir.  
 And you, Sir. (more polite)  
 And you, Madam.  
 And you, Madam. (more polite)

**ya** is used before a name or form of address when talking to or calling  
 someone. Other forms of address for men are: **sayyid, beih, 'ustaaz,**  
**sheikh**. Other forms of address for women are: **sitt, haanim.**

## Food and drinks

fool	Broad beans cooked in water until soft and brown and served with oil (or butter) and salt. Also known as <b>fool midammis</b>		
beiD	eggs	mirabbit farawla	strawberry jam
beiDa	one egg	ceish	bread
abna	cheese	ceish baladi	local (flat) bread
abna beiDa	white cheese	ceish feenu	french bread
abna roomi	romano cheese	shaay bilaban	tea with milk
mirabba	jam	'ahwa-b laban	coffee with milk
mirabbit balaH/teen	date/fig jam	caSeer	fruit juice
abna	butter		

## the way it works

### The present tense

Verbs in the present tense with I and you are formed like this:

Person		take	eat	drink
I (m. & f.)	ana	'aakhud	'aakul	'ashrab
You (m.)	inta	taakhud	taakul	tishrab
You (f.)	intu	takhdi	takli	tishrabi
We (m. & f.)	iHna	naakhud	naakul	nishrab
You (pl.)	intu	takhdu	taklu	tishrabu

# youm ittalaat/Tuesday

## *What would you like to have?*

There are three ways of asking this question in Arabic. Like English you can ask:

1. What would you like to have?

**taakhud 'eih?** (m.)

**takhdi 'eih?** (f.)

The answer would be, e.g. '**aakhud shaay** (I would like tea) or '**aakhud gibna-w beiD** (I would like cheese and eggs).

2. What would you like to eat?

**taakul 'eih?** (m.)

**takli 'eih?** (f.)

The answer would be, e.g. '**aakul gibna-w beiD** (I would like to eat cheese and eggs).

3. What would you like to drink?

**tishrab 'eih?** (m.)

**tishrabi 'eih?** (f.)

The answer would be, e.g. '**ashrab shaay** (I would like to drink tea).

### **Mirabba** and **mirabbit**

The word **mirabba** means 'jam'. To say a particular kind of jam, such as date jam, you have to use the form **mirabbit** so you have **mirabbit balaH** (date jam), **mirabbit teen** (fig jam), or **mirabbit farawla** (strawberry jam).

## *Pronunciation of wi and bi*

These prepositions lose the sound i when they are used before or after a vowel.

### Examples

'aakhud gibna-w beiD

(wi beiD)

nimra khamsa-w talateen

(wi talateen)

'ashrab 'ahwa-b laban

(bi laban)

'aakhud fool wi beiD

I'll take beans and eggs

'aakhud gibna-w beiD

I'll have cheese and eggs

ashrab shaay bi laban

I'll have tea with milk

ashrab ahwa-b laban

I'll have coffee with milk

## *things to do*

### 2.1 Say the following in Arabic

Ask the waiter

1 What have you got?

Ask your friend Sarah

2 What jam have you got?

Ask your friend Karim

3 Would you like to have tea?

Say

4 Would you like to have juice?

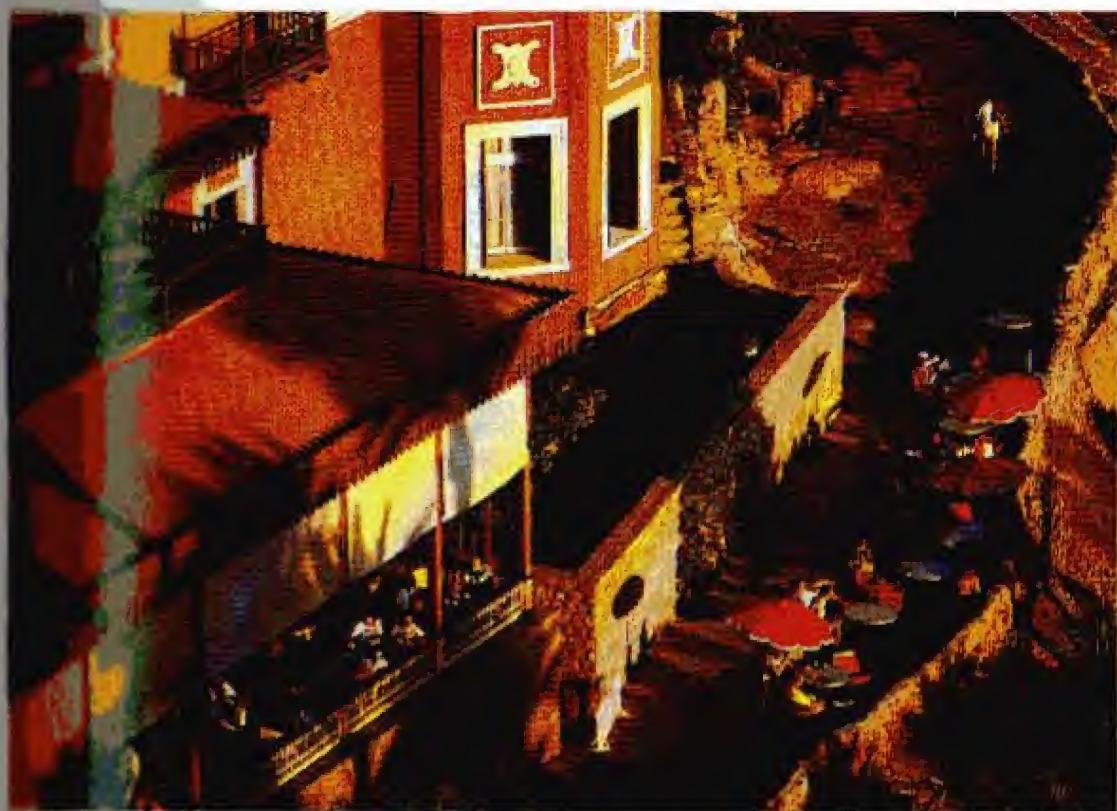
5 What would you like to eat?

6 What would you like to drink?

7 I would like to have beans, cheese and date jam.

8 I would like to have coffee with milk.

## REFRESHMENTS



Tea, coffee, cold drinks and snacks are available in cafés, shops and restaurants, particularly in tourist areas. Cold drinks are available everywhere. There is always a stall round the corner selling fizzy drinks and bottled water, even if there is no café or grocer's nearby.

Bill and Catherine stop at a café in **khaan ilkhali** for refreshments.

## fil 'ahwa/At the café

Bill:	massa' ilkheir.
Walter:	<b>masaa' innoor.</b> 'ahlan wasahlan.
Bill:	<b>eayzeen sandwitshaat,</b> <b>candak 'eih?</b>
Walter:	candi fool wi <b>falaafil</b> wi gibna-w beiD.
Bill:	'itnein fool witnein falaafil min faDlak.
Catherine:	<b>candak Haaga sa'ea?</b>
Walter:	candi bibsi-w kuka koula-w teem wi eaSeer.
Bill:	<b>feeh beer?</b>
Walter:	la' mafeesh beer, 'aasif.
Catherine:	<b>feeh eaSeer 'eih?</b>
Walter:	feeh eaSeer manga-w eaSeer gawaafa.
Catherine:	'ana aakhud eaSeer manga min faDlak.
Bill:	wana aakhud bibsi min faDlak.
Walter:	HaaDir. 'ayyi khidma.

# youm ittalaat/Tuesday

## Words and phrases from the dialogue

masaa' innoor	Good evening!
caayzeen sandwitshaat	We would like some sandwiches.
candak 'eih?	What have you got?
falaafil	Bean burgers.
candak Haaga sa'ca?	Have you got any cold drinks?
candi bibsi-w	I have Pepsi and
kuka-koula-w	Coca-Cola and
teem	Team (fizzy lemon drink)
wi caSeer	and juice (fruit juices)
feeh beera?	Is there beer?/Do you sell beer?
la' mafeesh beera.	No, there's no beer.
'aasif	Sorry
feeh caSeer 'eih?	What juices have you got?
caSeer manga-w	Mango juice and
caSeer gawaafa.	Guava juice.

## Useful words and phrases

### Fruit juices

caSeer	juice
caSeer burtu'aan	orange juice
caSeer lamoon	lemon juice
caSeer farawla	strawberry juice
caSeer mouz	banana juice
caSeer TamaaTim	tomato juice
caSeer 'aSab	sugar cane juice

### Hot and Cold

'il bibsi di sa'ca	This Pepsi is cold
'il bibsi di sukhna (mish sa'ca)	This Pepsi is hot (not cold)
'il 'akl da sukhn	This food is hot
'il 'akl da baarid	This food is cold

### Salt and sugar

bi malH	with salt	bi sukkar	with sugar
bi malH 'aleel	with little salt	bi sukkar 'aleel	with little sugar
bidoon malH	without salt	bidoon sukkar	without sugar

## The way it works

### Would like

**تَعْدِيدُ الْمُؤْمِنَاتِ**, is the plural of **تَعْدِيدُ الْمُؤْمِنَةِ** (m) and **تَعْدِيدُ الْمُؤْمِنَةِ** (f) which means 'would like'.

Examples:

ana : aayiz sandwitsh

I would like a sandwich

Magda : aayza bibsi

Magda would like Pepsi

ithna : ayyzeen caSeer

We would like juice

### Using numbers when ordering

When ordering food or drinks use the same form of cardinal numbers as used for counting. (See p. 79 at the end of the book.)

Examples:

two bean sandwiches

three falafil sandwiches

four cheese sandwiches

five mango juice drinks

one Pepsi

Note that, like English, the word 'sandwiches' can also be repeated when giving an order: **itnein fool** or **itnein sandwitsh fool**.

## Things to do

### 1.3 Order these food and drinks:

- 1 Three falafil sandwiches
- 2 Two cheese sandwiches
- 3 Four orange juice drinks
- 4 One bean sandwich
- 5 Six Pepsis
- 6 Five lemon juice drinks

## CHANGING MONEY



You can easily change money at banks. There are branches of the major national and foreign banks in airports and the larger cities. Banks usually give a better rate than exchange booths, hotels, or shops.

ATMs are also a convenient way to withdraw money while traveling in Egypt, as well as some other Arab countries.

The Egyptian currency is called **gineih**, usually known in English as 'Egyptian pound'. A gineih is 100 **piastres**. A piastre is known as '**irsh**', and the plural is '**uroosh**'.

<b>gineih</b>	Egyptian pound	جنيه
<b>meet 'irsh</b>	100 piastres	١٠٠ قرش

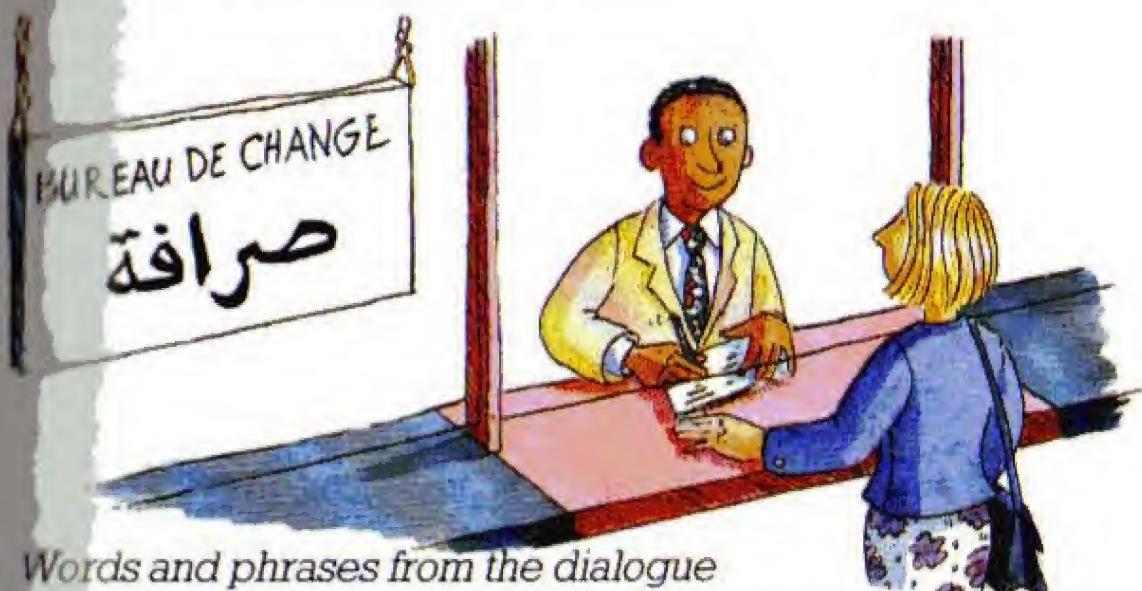
Arab currencies are shown in a table at the end of this book (p. 91).

Look for the following signs:

Bank	bank	بنك
Bureau de change	maSrif	مصرف
Cash desk	taghyeer ilcumla	تبديل العملة
	Siraafa	صرافة
	ilkhazeena	الخزينة

## Fil bank/At the bank

Catherine: il'istirleeni-b kaam, min faDlak?  
 Clerk: bikhamsa gneih wi talateen 'irsh.  
 Catherine: widdulaar bi Kaam?  
 Clerk: iddulaar bitnein gineih wi nuSS.  
 Catherine: Tayyib, aghayyar miyya stirleeni, wimiyya-w talateen dulaar.  
 Clerk: 'ayyi khidma, mumkin ashooif ilbasbour?  
 Catherine: 'aywa, itfaDDal.  
 Clerk: Tayyib imli listimaara di, wimDi hina, min faDlik.  
 Catherine: HaaDir, ilfuloos minein?  
 Clerk: ilfuloos min ilkhazeena, hinaak.



### Words and phrases from the dialogue

il'istirleeni-b kaam?	How much is the pound sterling?
bikhamsa gneih	for five pounds
wi talateen 'irsh	and thirty-five piastres
widdulaar bi Kaam?	And how much is the dollar?
bitnein gineih wi nuSS	two pounds and fifty piastres (or a half)
aghayyar miyya stirleeni	I'll change one hundred pounds sterling
wimiyya-w talateen dulaar	and one hundred and thirty dollars
mumkin ashooif ilbasbour?	Can I see your passport?
imli listimaara di	Fill in this form
wimDi hina	and sign here
ilfuloos minein?	Where do I collect the money (cash)?
min ilkhazeena	from the cash desk

### Useful words and phrases

gneih/ginihaat	pound/pounds
gneih istirleeni	pound sterling
gneih maSri	Egyptian pound
'irsh/uroosh	piastre/piastres
dulaar/dularaat	dollar/dollars
sheek/shikaat	cheque/cheques

**sheek siyaahi**  
**sheekat siyaahiyaa**  
**istimara**  
**munkin aghayyar?**  
**caayiz (cayza) aghayyar**  
**caayiz tighayyar kaam?**

traveller's cheque  
 traveller's cheques  
 form  
 Can I change?  
 I would like to change  
 How much do you want to change?

## the way it works

### Pronunciation

The following are further examples of the loss of i in il, bi, wi, gineih, and istirleeni, when these sounds are followed or preceded by other vowels:

i<sup>l</sup>istirleeni-**b** kaam?  
 miyya stirleen  
 wi miyya-**w** talateen dulaar  
 imli listimaara di (f.)  
 imla listimaara di (m).  
 bikhamsa gneih

**bi** kaam  
**miyya** istirleeni  
**wi** talateen dulaar  
**imli** ilistimaara di  
**imla** ilistimaara di  
**bikhamsa** gneih

### More about numerals

The form of numerals used for numbering, ordering food and drinks and telling the time is also used for talking about sums of money (see p. 79, column 1). Please note that there are two forms for the number 'one' **waaHid** (masculine) and **waHda** (feminine) although neither of these forms are used when talking about money, except for emphasis. When talking about money you say the following:

gineih or gineih **waaHid** (m.)  
 lira or lira **waHda** (f.)  
 itnein gineih/lira/dulaar\*  
 talaata gneih/lira/dulaar  
 'arbara gneih/lira/dulaar  
 khamsa gneih/lira/dulaar

one pound  
 one lira  
 two pounds/lira/dollars  
 three pounds/lira/dollars  
 four pounds/lira/dollars  
 five pounds/lira/dollars

six gneih/lira/dulaar
seven gneih/lira/dulaar
eight gneih/lira/dulaar
nine gneih/lira/dulaar
ten gneih/lira/dulaar

six pounds/lira/dollars
seven pounds/lira/dollars
eight pounds/lira/dollars
nine pounds/lira/dollars
ten pounds/lira/dollars

→ Note that the object counted is in the singular.

From **HiDaashar** (eleven) onwards the same form of cardinal numerals is used for the hours, money and all other objects counted. The number is followed by the noun in the singular in all cases. When telling the time, the number comes after the word for hour. See p. 79 at the end of this book for a list of these numerals.

## things to do

3 You are trying to change some foreign money for Egyptian pounds. Say the following in Arabic:

- 1 Can I change pounds sterling here?
- 2 How much is a pound sterling?
- 3 Can I change traveller's cheques?
- 4 No, dollars.
- 5 One hundred and thirty-two dollars.

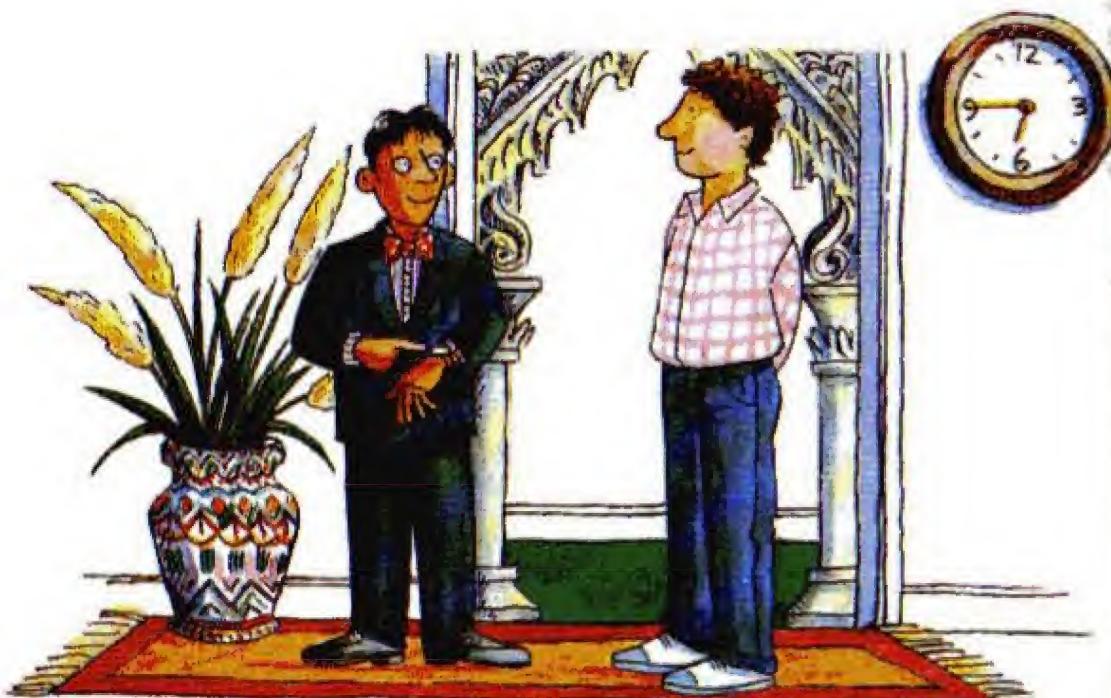
4 You are Michael. You are having a conversation with your hotel manager in the Sudan. What do you say?

1 Michael:	Ask about the number of the rooms in the hotel.
2 Manager:	Feeh khamsa-w sitteen 'ouDa.
3 Michael:	Ask how much a single room is.
4 Manager:	khamsa warbieen gineih filleila.
5 Michael:	Ask if there is a bank in the hotel.
6 Manager:	'aywa feeh.
7 Michael:	Ask if you can change money here.
8 Manager:	eaayiz tighayyar 'eih?
9 Michael:	Say you would like to change dollars.
10 Manager:	Tabean mumkin.

## TELLING THE TIME

**issaaεa kaam?/What time is it?**

Bill is asking about the times of meals at the hotel.



Bill: 'ilfiTaar issaaca kaam, min faDlak?  
 Receptionist: min issaaεa sabea lissaaca tisca.  
 Bill: wilεasha-s saaca kaam?  
 Receptionist: ileasha min issaaca sabea-w nuSS lissaaca cashara.  
 Bill: issaaεa kaam dilwa'ti?  
 Receptionist: issaaεa dilwa'ti sabealla rube.  
 Bill: il'akhbaar issaaca kaam firradyu?  
 Receptionist: il'akhbaar issaaca tamanya-w nuSS.  
 Bill: Tayyib. 'aroοH atcashsha 'awwalan, wibardein asmae  
     il'akhbaar. tiSbaH εala kheir.  
 Receptionist: tisbaH εala kheir yafandim.

### *Words and phrases from the dialogue*

'ilfiTaar issaaca kaam?  
 wilεasha-s saaca kaam?  
 min issaaca sabea w nuSS  
 lissaaca cashara  
 'issaaεa kaam dilwa'ti?

What time is breakfast?  
 And what time is supper?  
 from half past seven  
 to ten o'clock  
 What time is it now?

# /oum ittalaat/Tuesday

il'akhbaa issaaca kaam?  
il'akhbaa  
issaaca tamanya-w nuSS  
'arooh  
sh ashsha 'awwalan  
wibardein  
asmac il'akhbaar

What time is the news?  
on the radio  
at half past eight  
I'll go  
and have supper first  
and then (and after that)  
I'll listen to the news

## Useful words and phrases

il'Taar	breakfast
'ighada	lunch
'leasha	supper/dinner

## Sequence of events

awwalan	first
'arooh atashsha awwalan	I'll go and have supper first
wibardein	then/later
wibardein asmac il'akhbaar	then I'll listen to the news

## Verbs with different persons

person	listen	go	have breakfast	have lunch	have supper
I	'ana	asmac	arooh	a'Tar	atghadda
You (m.)	'inta	tismac	tirooh	tifTar	titghadda
You (f.)	'inti	tismaci	tiroohi	tifTari	titghaddi
He	huwwa	yismac	yirooh	yifTar	yitghadda
She	hiyya	tismac	tirooh	tifTar	titghadda
We	'iHna	nismac	nirooh	nifTar	nitghadda
You (pl.)	'intu	tismacu	tiroohu	tifTaru	titghaddu

## Telling the time

The numerals used for telling the time are the same as those used for sums of money and ordering food and drinks. But note that the word **issaaca** (o'clock) is said before the number (see p. 26 above, and p. 79 for a list of cardinal numbers).

To tell the time, say the hour first, then **illa** if it is something *to* the hour, or **wi** if it is something *past* the hour.

### Examples

issaaca sitta	It is six o'clock
issaaca dilwa'ti talaata	It (the time) is now 3 o'clock
issaaca-rbaea	It is 4 o'clock
issaaca khamsa-w cashara	It is ten past five
issaaca-rbaea-lla rube	It is quarter to four
issaaca-tnein wi nuSS	It is half past two
issaaca talaata-w nuSS	It is half past three

arbaca-HDaashar **wi** rube  
arbaca-inasha*r* illa khamsa  
arbaca waHda-**lla** rube

It is quarter past eleven  
It is five minutes to twelve  
It is quarter to one

Note the loss of **a** in **arbaca**, the loss of **i** in **wi** and the loss of **i** in **illa** because of the sound that precedes them.

## things to do

2.5 Ask the following questions and reply using the clock and watch faces shown:

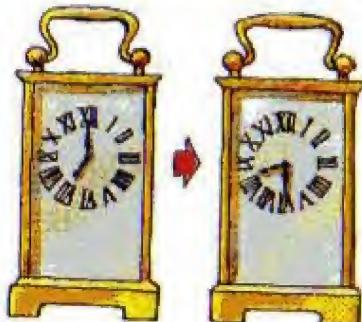
1 What time is breakfast?  
2



3 What time is the news?  
4



5 What time can I have supper?  
6



7 What time is it now?  
8



9 Is it quarter to eight now?  
10 No it is 8.15.



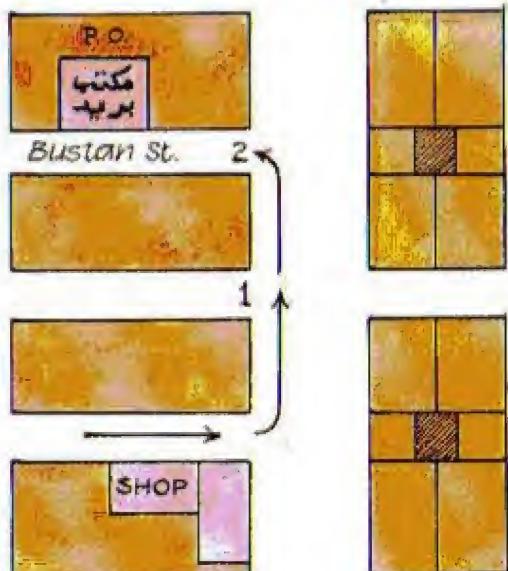
## FINDING YOUR WAY

feeh maktab bareed 'urayyib?/Is there a post office nearby?

Catherine is asking a shop assistant if there is a post office nearby.



Catherine: feeh maktab bareed 'urayyib min hina?  
 Assistant: 'aywa feeh. fi shaarie ilbustaan.  
 Catherine: 'aroH izzaay min faDlik?  
 Assistant: imshi cala Tool li 'aakhir ishshaarie da. wibaedein Hawwid shimaal.  
 Catherine: Tayyib. 'amshi-l 'aakhir ishshaarie waHawwid shimaal.  
 wibaedein?  
 Assistant: imshi eala Tool. taani shaarie shimaal huwwa shaarie ilbustaan.  
 Catherine: wi maktab ilbareed fi shaarie ilbustan?  
 Assistant: 'aywa taalit mabna cala-l yimeen.  
 Catherine: shukran.  
 Assistant: ilcafw yafandim. 'ayyi khidma.



# youm larbae/Wednesday

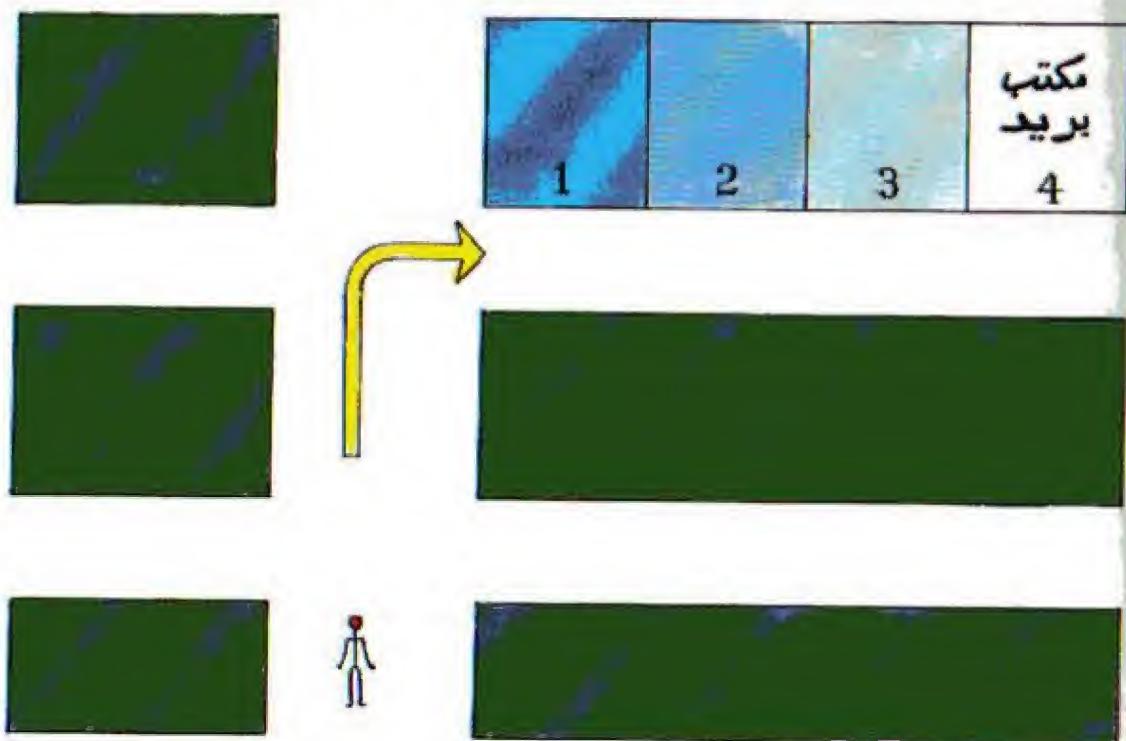
## Words and phrases from the dialogue

feeh maktab bareed	is there a post office
'urayyib min hina?	nearby?
fi shaarie ilbustaan	in Bustan street
'arooH izzaay?	how do I get there?
imshi cala Tool	walk <i>straight on</i>
li'aakhir ishshariic da	<i>to the end of this street</i>
Hawwidii shimaal	<i>turn left</i>
taani shaare shimaal	<i>the second street left</i>
huwwa	it is
taalit mabna	<i>the third building</i>
cala-l yimeen	<i>on the right</i>
'ileafw	it's a pleasure/all right

## fein 'a'rab bi'aala?/ Where is the nearest grocery?

Bill is asking one of the passers-by about the nearest grocery.

Bill: fein 'a'rab bi'aala min faDlak?  
Passer-by: 'awwil shaarie yimeen. ilbi'aala  
raabic dukkan calash-shimaal.  
Bill: shukran ya sayyid.  
Passer-by: ilceafw. 'ayyi khidma.



# Yum larbae / Wednesday

## Words and phrases from the dialogue

Jan 'a tab bi'aala?

where is the nearest grocery?

awwil ghaarie yimeen

the first street on the right

islaam iJukkan

the fourth shop

salah-shimaal

on the left

## Polite expressions

shukran yasayyid

thank you, sir

is alw

it is a pleasure/that is all right

## Useful words and phrases

tash'ahwa ('agzakhana)?

is there a café (pharmacy)?

hingaah

towards, in the direction of

Jan dMaTTa?

where is the station?

Jan maHaTTit il'aTr?

where is the railway station?

Jan Jan ilbulees (ishshurTa)

where is the police station?

rasiak khareeTit maSr?

do you have a map of Egypt?

midaam ilhuteil

in front of the hotel

waa'l gaamic

behind the mosque

qanb il agzakhaana

beside the pharmacy

salah yimeen ilhuteil

to the right of the hotel

salah shimaal ilhuteil

to the left of the hotel

rikjul yimeen/shimaal

turn right/left

khad 'awwil shaaric yimeen

take/turn at the first street on the right

misli meet mitr ta'reeban

go/walk about 100 metres

misli-liHaad

go up to

ala-n naSya

at the corner

akhir ishshaarie

the end of the street/road

awwil ishshaarie

the beginning of the street

mumkin taakhud taksi

you can take a taxi

mumkin taakhud ilmitru

you can take the Metro

mumkin taakhud 'utubees

you can take a bus

laazim taakhud il'aTr

you have to take the train

## Some useful words in Arabic

street

shaarie

police

ishshurTa/ilbulees

square

midaan/saaHa

police station

'ism ilbulees

post office

maktab bareed

station

maHaTTa

stationers

maktaba

café

'ahwa

pharmacy

'agzakhaana

museum

mathHaf

pharmacy

Saydaliyya

## the way it works

### Asking for directions

Here are 3 different ways of asking for directions:

feeh...?

Is there a...?

fein...?

Where is...?

'arooh...izzaay?

How do I get to...?

#### Examples

(a) feeh bi'aala 'urayyiba min hira? (f.)	Is there a grocery nearby?
feeh maktab bareed 'urayyib min hira? (m.)	Is there a post office nearby?
(b) fein ilmatHaf ilmaSri?	Where is the Egyptian museum?
fein 'ism ilbulees?	Where is the police station?
(c) 'arooh ilmatHaf izzaay?	How do I get to the museum?
'arooh il'azhar izzaay?	How do I get to Azhar?
zaayiz (cayza) arooh illuteil.	I would like to get to the hotel.

### Giving directions

Special forms of verbs are used to give directions, as shown in the table below: one for talking to a singular masculine, one for talking to a singular feminine, and one for talking to plural masculine and feminine.

person	walk	take	go (turn) into	turn	cross
(m.)	'imshi	khud	'idkhul	Hawwid	caddi
(f.)	'imshi	khudi	'idkhuli	Hawwidi	caddi
(pl.)	'imshu	khudu	'idkhulu	Hawwidu	caddu

### Ordinal numbers (1–10)

These forms are used before masculine and feminine nouns.

#### Examples

awwil shaarie (m.)	first street	saadis youm (m.)	sixth day
taani mabna (m.)	second building	saabie 'ouDa (f.)	seventh room
taalit leila (f.)	third night	taamin mabna (m.)	eighth building
raabit dukkaan (m.)	fourth shop	taasie dour (m.)	ninth floor
khaamis maHaTTa (f.)	fifth station	caashir maHatta (f.)	tenth station

## things to do

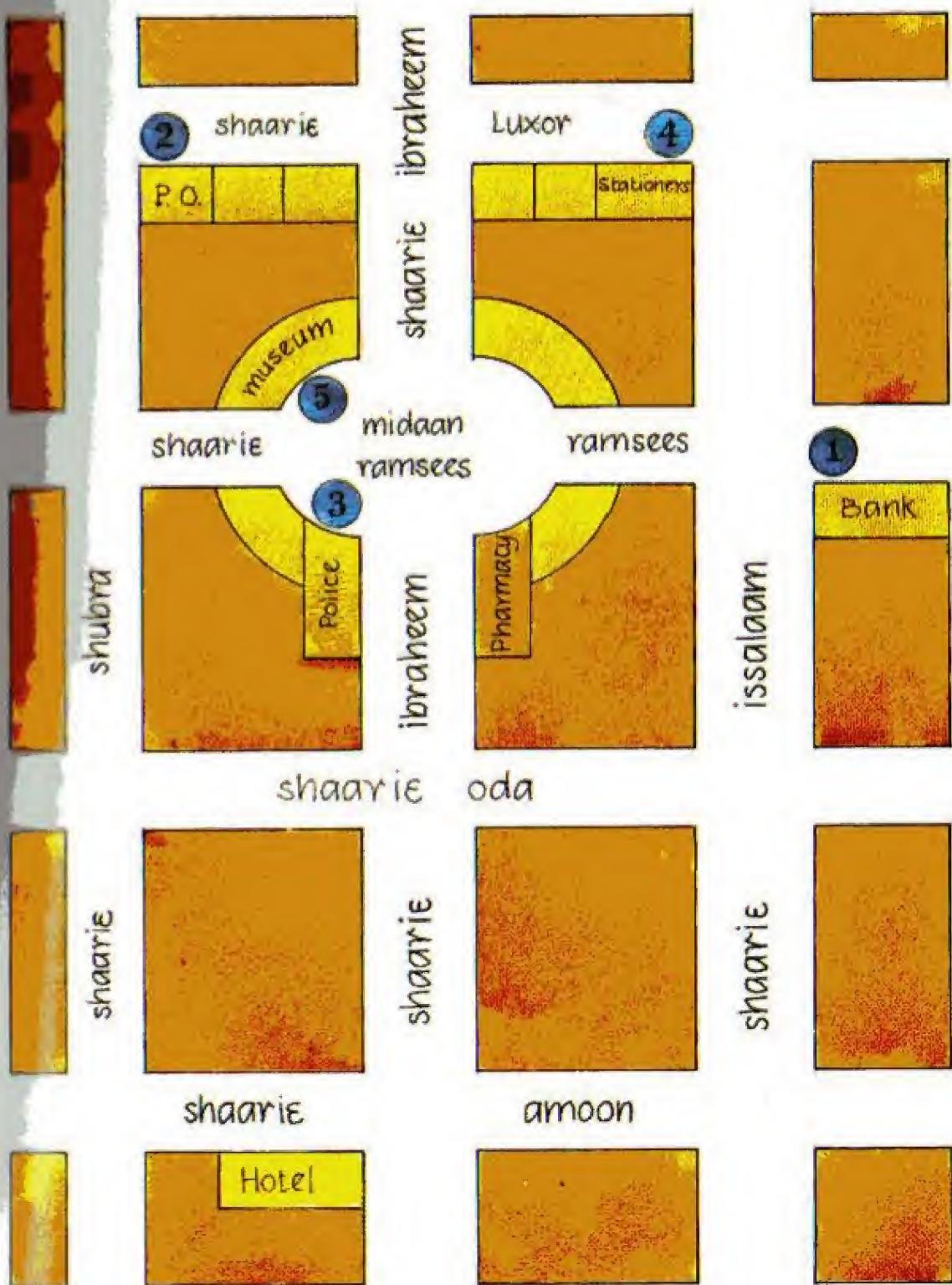
### 3.1 Ask for the following directions:

- 1 Where is the nearest pharmacy?
- 2 How can I get to the post office?

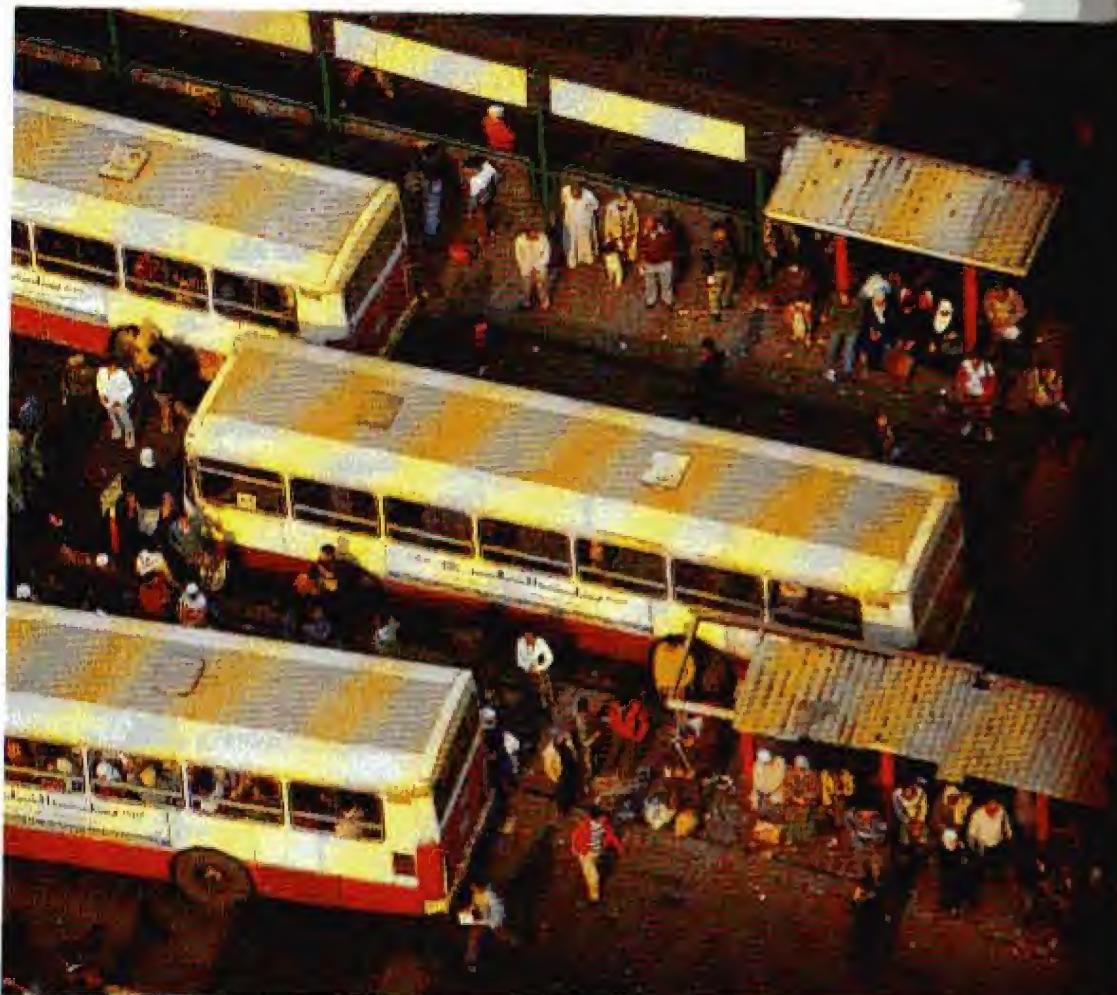
# um larvae/Wednesday

3 Where is the police station?  
4 Is there a grocery nearby?  
5 How do I get to the railway station?

11 Give directions to taxi drivers taking you to each of the places marked on the map below. Starting from your hotel (H) go to destinations 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5.



## TRAVELLING BY BUS OR TAXI



All the cities in the Arab countries have bus services and taxis. There are also coach services that link cities, towns and villages, in addition to the railway networks, in some countries such as Egypt and Saudi Arabia. Taxis normally wait outside railway stations, airports, big hotels, and tourist sites. You can also hail a taxi in the street. It is not unusual to share a taxi with others already in it, or for the taxi to stop and take others on the way to your destination. However, you can have a taxi on your own if you want to, especially if it is a long distance, or if you have a lot of luggage. Taxis you can have on your own are called **limousine**, and in some countries you can also order them by phone. The other type of taxi is known as **sirfees** (service), or just **taksi** (taxi).

Signs to look for are:

Station

maHaTTa

محطة

Stop

maw'af

موقف

Bus

'utubees

أتوبيس

Taxicab

taksi

تاكسي

## 'utubees nimra kaam?/Which bus?

Katherine and her friend are going to see the pyramids in Giza and they want to get there. They ask their Egyptian friend how to get there.

**iHna cayzeen nirooH ilharam, naakhud 'utubees nimra kaam?**

**mafeesh 'utubees min hina lilharam, laazim tighayyaru-f baab ilHadeed.**

**naakhud nimra kaam min hina?**

**takhdu nimra si TTaashar min hina-l baab ilHadeed?**

**wi baedein nimra kaam min baab ilHadeed.**

**wi baedein takhdu nimra tisca lilharam.**

Tayyib, shukran.

### Words and phrases from the dialogue

**nirooH ilharam**

we want to go to the Pyramids

**naakhud 'utubees nimra kaam?**

which bus shall we take?

**mafeesh 'utubees min hina lilharam**

bus number what shall we take?

**laazim tighayyaru-f baab ilHadeed**

there is no bus from here to the

**wi baedein nimra kaam**

Pyramids

you have to change (buses) at baab

El-Hadid

then number what (bus)?

## fil 'utubees/On the bus

**conductor: tazaakir min faDlak.**

**passenger: 'itnein baab ilHadeed**

**conductor: tazkartein bikhamseen 'irsh, ittazkara-b khamsa-w cishreen 'irsh.**

**passenger: 'itfaDDal, aadi gneih wi haat ilbaa'i.**

**conductor: 'itfaDDal tazkartein, wilbaa'i khamseen 'irsh.**

**passenger: shukran**

**conductor: 'ileafw.**

### Words and phrases from the dialogue

**tazaakir min faDlak**

tickets please

**'itnein baab ilHadeed**

two (tickets) to Bab El-Hadid

**tazkartein bikhamseen 'irsh**

two tickets for fifty piastres

**ittazkara-b khamsa-w cishreen 'irsh**

twenty-five piastres for each (ticket)

**adi gneih**

here is a pound

**wi haat ilbaa'i**

and give me the change

## 'istiemal ittaksi/Taking a taxi

Bill and Catherine decide after their outing to take a taxi back to the hotel.



Bill: (shouting)	taksi!
Driver:	'aywa, rayHeen fein?
Bill:	MaSr iggideeda.
Driver:	fein fi maSr iggideeda?
Bill:	huteil sheratun.
Driver:	da bæeed, aakhud eashara gneih.
Bill:	la' eashara kteer.
Driver:	Tayyib tamanaya.
Catherine:	tamanya kwayyis. shukran.
Driver:	itfaDDalu. 'irkabu.

### *Words and phrases from the dialogue*

rayHeen fein?	where are you going?
maSr iggideeda	Heliopolis
fein fi maSr iggideeda?	where in Heliopolis?
la' eashara-kteer	no, ten (pounds) is too much
tamanya kwayyis	eight (pounds) is all right
'irkabu	get in (car)

### *Useful words and phrases*

maHaTTit (maw'af) il'utubees	bus stop
maHaTTit il'aTr	the railway station
'ilmtru	the metro (tram)
mitru-l 'anfaaq	the underground train
il'utubees da biyrooH . . . ?	does this bus go to . . . ?
'issouk ('issou')	the market place
'ilkurneish (ikkurneish)	main road by the Nile or the sea
'il'istaad	the stadium

# יוםtarbac/Wednesday

المواء

the airport

الحافلة

direct bus

الباقي

the change

\* **باقي** literally means the remainder or balance, but it is also used to mean the change from a sum of currency after paying for a purchase or a service.

**ماصر** This word originally means Egypt, but it is also used in colloquial Egyptian to mean Cairo, so we have **MaSr iggideeda** Heliopolis/New Cairo and **MaSr faddeema** Old Cairo.

## the way it works

### Negation

هُوَ	there is (are)
هُوَ عَيْنَى	there is a bus
هُوَ شَاهِى	there is tea
هُوَ بِبِسِى	there is Pepsi

مافيش (مافي)	*
مافيش عَيْنَى	
مافيش شَاهِى	
مافيش سِير	

هُوَ لَا	there is/are no/not
هُوَ لَا عَيْنَى	there is no bus
هُوَ لَا شَاهِى	there is no coffee
هُوَ لَا سِير	there is no juice

\* maafi is non Egyptian

### Number

In Arabic, there is singular, dual and plural. The dual is formed by adding **-ein** to masculine words and **-tein** to feminine words ending with **a**. Examples are given in the table below. Note the different pronunciation too.

Singular		Dual		Plural
تَذْكَرَة (f.)	one ticket	تَذْكَرَاتِين	two tickets	تَذَكَّرَاتٍ
وَدَّا (f.)	one room	'uDtein	two rooms	'iwaD
لَيْلَة (f.)	one night	liltein	two nights	layaali
دَوْر (m.)	one floor	durein	two floors	adwaar
سِرِير (m.)	one bed	sirein	two beds	saraayir
يَوْمَ (m.)	one day	yumein	two days	ayyaam

### Pronunciation

The prepositions **bi**, **li**, **fi** and **wi** sometimes lose their **i** sound in connected speech when followed or preceded by the sounds **a**, **i** or **u**.

tighayyaru-fbaab ilHadeed (fi)  
min hina li haram (li)  
ittazkara-b kaam (bi)  
khamsa-w cishreen (wi)

(tighayyaru fi)  
(li iharam)  
(ittazkara bi)  
(khamsa wi cishreen)

change at Bab El-Hadid  
from here to the Pyramids  
for how much is the ticket  
twenty-five

## things to do

3.3 Ask the following questions in Arabic:

- 1 How can I go to the market place?
- 2 Can we take a taxi from here?
- 3 Which bus goes to Heliopolis?
- 4 Where do we change?
- 5 Where in Giza?

3.4 Clare wants to go to the Andalus Hotel. Translate her conversation into Arabic.

- 1 Clare: I would like to go to Andalus Hotel.
- 2 Nadya: You should take a taxi.
- 3 Laila: Clare can take a bus.
- 4 Clare: Is there a direct bus?
- 5 Laila: No, you have to change at Bab ElHadid.
- 6 Clare: Where is the bus stop?
- 7 Laila: In front of the bank.
- 8 Clare: How much is the ticket?
- 9 Laila: The ticket is twenty piastres.
- 10 Clare: Very good.

## SIGHTSEEING

Museums and tourist sites are closed on public holidays. It is advisable to check with the tourist information offices or your hotel reception before you decide where to go.



### nirroH fein inniharda?/Where shall we go today?

Mr and Mrs Clark have met an Egyptian couple, Mr and Mrs Zaki, at their hotel, and now they ask them about tourist sites in Cairo.

Mrs Clark: nirroH fein inniharda?

Mrs Zaki: laazim tirooHu-l matHaf ilmaSri.

Mr Clark: feeh 'eih fil matHaf ilmaSri?

Mr Zaki: 'ilmatHaf ilmaSri feeh 'asaar maSriyya  
'adeema-kteer.

Mrs Clark: nirroH izzaay ilmatHaf?

Mrs Zaki: 'ilmatHaf fimdaan ittaHreer, mumkin takhdu 'utubees nimra  
tamanya-w tamaneen

Mr Clark: winrooH fein kamaan?

Mrs Zaki: mumkin tizoorul 'azhar wil Hussein wi khaan ilkhaledi

Mrs Clark: Tayyib shukran, salaam

Mrs Zaki: macassalaama, nishufku bukra.

# youm larbae/Wednesday

## Words and phrases from the dialogue

nirooH fein inniharda?	Where shall we go today?
laazim tirooHu-l matHaf ilmaSri	you should go to the Egyptian museum
feeh 'eih fil . . . ?	What is there in the . . . ?
feeh 'asaar maSriyya 'adeema-kteer	There are many ancient Egyptian antiquities (in it).
simdaan ittaHreer	in the Liberation square.
nirooH izzaay . . . ?	How do we get to . . . ?
winrooH fein kamaan?	Where else can we go?
mumkin tizooru-l 'azhar wil Husein wi khaan ilkhaleeli	You can visit the El-Azhar and El-Hussein and Khan El-khalili
salaam	cheers, goodbye (short for the Arabic greeting salaamu aleikum)
macassalaama	Goodbye
nishufku bukra	See you tomorrow

## Useful words and phrases

### Times of the day

The following table shows phrases used to express different times of the day.

Date	Morning	Afternoon	Evening/Night
Today	inniharda-S SubH	baed iDDuhr	billeil
Yesterday	imbaariH issubH	baed iDDuhr	billeil
Tomorrow	bukra-S SubH	baed iDDuhr	billeil

Note the loss of the first vowel in iSSubH with inniharda and bukra because of the final vowel in these two words.

### Old and new

'adeem (m.)/'adeema (f.)	old, ancient
gideed (m.)/gideeda (f.)	new, modern
carabiyya 'adeema	old car
gaamic 'adeem	old mosque
'aasaar 'adeema	ancient antiquities
maSr iggideeda	Heliopolis (the new Cairo)
maSr il'adeema	Old Cairo (the old Cairo)

### Big and small

kibeer (m.)/kibeera (f.)	big, large
Sughayyar (m.)/Sughayyara (f.)	small
dukkaan kibeer	big shop
carabiyya kbeera	big car
gaamic Sughayyar	small mosque
kineesa-Sghayyra	small church

## the way it works

### Learn and

**kamaan** has many meanings depending on the context. It can mean 'also', 'too', or 'another'.

kaat waalid shaay kaamaan  
wana kamaan  
dhaalit fein kamaan?

bring another tea  
and me too  
where else can we go?

### nishufku/Goodbye

**nishufku** means 'we see'. When a personal pronoun is added to it as in **nishufku**, meaning 'we see you', it is used like its English equivalent 'see you' meaning 'goodbye'. Other pronouns can be added as shown below. The words **ashoof** and **nishufku** are used without the pronouns '**ana** (I) or '**iHna** (we)'.

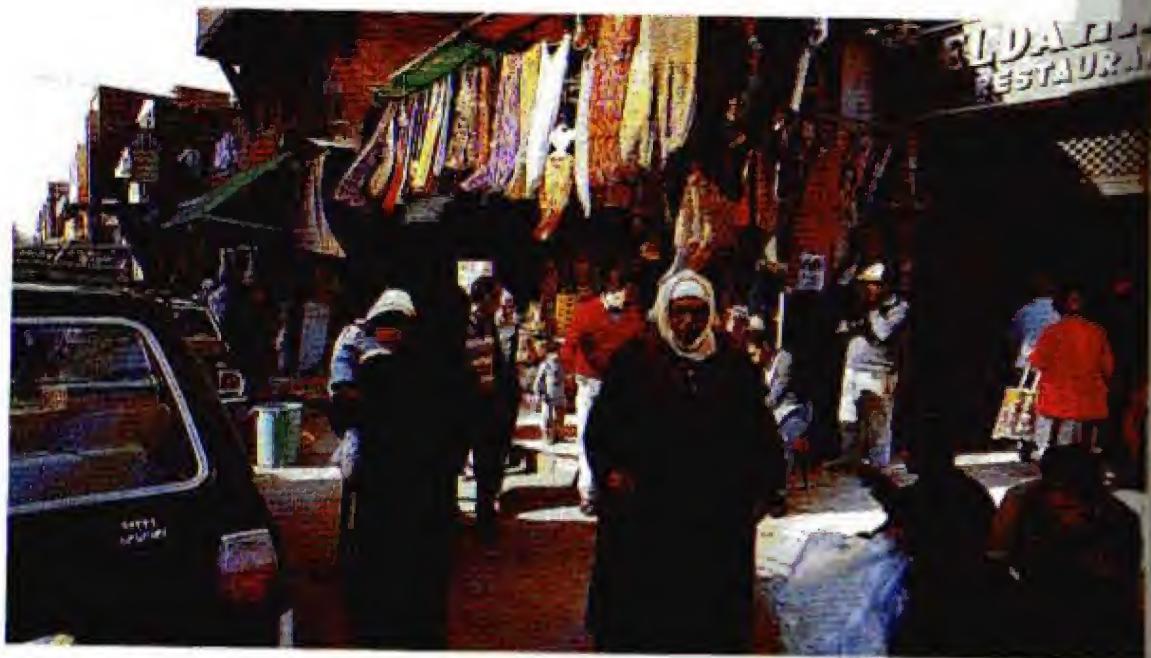
I	We	Meaning
ashoofak	nishoofak	see you (m.)
ashoofik	nishoofik	see you (f.)
ashoofku	nishufku	see you (pl.)

## things to do

3.5 You are out sight-seeing in Cairo, say the following in Arabic:

- 1 I would like to go to El-Azhar.
- 2 El-Azhar is an old mosque.
- 3 Khan El-khalili is a big market.
- 4 What can I see in the museum?
- 5 How can we go to Khan El-khalili?
- 6 I would like to see a new mosque.
- 7 This shop is very small.

## SHOPPING FOR FOOD, CLOTHES AND SOUVENIRS



You will find that shops in the Arab countries are usually open from 9.00 a.m. to 9.00 p.m., with a two- or three-hour break in the afternoon. Shops are not closed on both weekend days (Thursday and Friday) but most are closed for part of the weekend. There are specialised small shops, but there are also department stores in big towns which sell a wide variety of goods including clothes (**malaabis** ملابس) and gifts (**hadaaya** هدايا). Many of these stores accept the major credit cards. Be prepared for a different system of paying, however. In bigger shops and supermarkets, after you choose your goods, you are given a bill which you pay at the cash desk (**ilkhazeena**) then you collect your goods from an adjacent counter (**il'istilam**).

### shira-l fawaakih/Buying fruit

Bill:	<b>bikaam keelu-t teen?</b>
Shopkeeper:	bi talaata gneih.
Bill:	<b>wi keelu-l εinab?</b>
Shopkeeper:	bikhamsa gneih.
Bill:	'iddeeni keelu teen witnein εinab min faDlak.
Shopkeeper:	HaaDir yafandim.
Bill:	'illHisaab kaam min faDlak?
Shopkeeper:	Hidaashar gineih.
Bill:	'itfaDDal khamasTaashar gineih wi haat ilbaa'i.
Shopkeeper:	ilbaa'i 'arbaea gneih. 'itfaDDal.

# Qum ilkhamees/Thursday

## Words and phrases from the dialogue

ħidhaam keelu-t teen?	how much is a kilo of figs?
ni keelu-l ċinab?	and (how much is) a kilo of grapes?
ħiddeeni keelu	give me a kilo of
il-ġasaab kaam?	how much is the bill (the lot)?

## il-malaabis wit-tuHaf/Clothes and souvenirs

Catherine:	cayza jakitta gild min faDlak.
Shopkeeper:	ma'aas kaam?
Catherine:	ma'aas Sughayyar.
Shopkeeper:	feeh bunni-w beij.
Catherine:	'iddeeni waHda bunni.
Shopkeeper:	'itfaDDali. bi miyya warbieen gineih.
Catherine:	la' di ghalya kida. wishshanTa di-b kaam?
Shopkeeper:	bitalateen gineih.
Catherine:	Tayyib 'aakhud iljakitta-l bunni wishshanTa-b miyya-w khamseen gineih.
Shopkeeper:	miyya-w sitteen kwayyis.
Catherine:	Tayyib, itfaDDal, 'aadi miyya-w sitteen.
Shopkeeper:	shukran, maċassalama.

## Words and phrases from the dialogue

jakitta gild	leather jacket
ma'aas kaam?	what size?
ma'aas Sughayyar	small size
feeh bunni-w beij.	there is brown and beige.
di ghalya kida	this is expensive at this price.
wishshanTa di-b kaam?	and how much is this handbag?

## shira-l kuroot/Buying cards



Mrs Clark:	mumkin ashoof ilkuroot min faDlik?
Assistant:	itfaDDali. cayza kaam kart?
Mrs Clark:	la' mish doul, 'ana cayza kart bustaal.
Assistant:	feeh kart bustaal. HaaDir.

# youm ilkhamees/Thursday

Mrs Clark: bikaam ilkart?  
 Assistant: ilkart bi khamas Taashar 'irsh.  
 Mrs Clark: Tayyib, **'iddeeni khamas kuroot**.  
 Assistant: khamsa-w sabreen 'irsh, min faDlik  
 Mrs Clark: 'itfaDDali gineih wi haati-l baa'i.  
 Assistant: ilbaa'i khamsa-w eishreen 'irsh. 'itfaDDali.  
 Mrs Clark: shukran.  
 Assistant: ilqafw, maæassalaama.

## *Words and phrases from the dialogue*

mumkin ashooif ilkuroot?	can I see the cards?
cayza kaam kart?	how many cards do you want?
la' mish doul	no, not these ones
kart bustaal	post cards
'iddeeni khamas kuroot	give me five cards

## *Bargaining*

di ghalya (f.)/da ghaali (m.)	this is expensive
di-rkheeSa (f.)/da-rkheeS (m.)	this is cheap
feeh 'arkhaS min kida?	is there anything cheaper than that?
kwayyis kida.	that is all right.

## *Colours*

(m.)	(f.)		(m.)	(f.)	
abyaD	beiDa	white	akhDar	khaDra	green
iswid	souda	black	azra'	zar'a	blue
aHmar	Hamra	red	bunni	bunni	brown
aSfar	Safra	yellow	beij	beij	beige

## *the way it works*

### *Masculine and feminine words*

Feminine words usually end with the sound **a** as in **jakitta**, **gazma**, **vaaza**, **bilouza**. When using colour words the feminine form should be used to describe feminine objects.

### *Examples*

Feminine			Masculine		
jakitta	souda	black jacket	gamal	aHmar	red camel
vaaza	KhaDra	green vase	bantaloun	bunni	brown trousers
gazma	beiDa	white shoes	'ameeS	'abyaD	white shirt
bilouza	Hamra	red blouse	Taba'	aHmar	red plate

When making the objects definite, the colour words also become definite e.g. **iljakitta-l bunni** (**il bunni**), **il'ameeS il'abyaD**.

# youm ilkhamees/Thursday

## Plurals

Many feminine words ending in **a**, have **aat** in the plural e.g. **jakitta**→**jakittaat** and **vazaat**→**vazaat**. However, as many other different patterns are used to make plurals in Arabic, you will have to learn most plurals as you go along.

### Examples

Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
tad	kuroot	eilba	eilab
n-a	'uroosh	shanTa	shunaT
kaara	tazaakir	gaamie	gawaamie
nejeem	maTaeeim	kineesa	kanaayis
gimal	girmaal	Taba'	'aTbaa'
maseel	tamaseel	Saniyya	Sawaani
tabbiyya	galaleeb	maktaba	maktabaat
Taloun	banTalunaat	'ameeS	'umSaan
ma	gizam	'ouDa	'iwaD
ubees	'utubisaat	hidiyya	hadaaya

## Cardinal numbers revisited

There are two forms of cardinal numbers from 3 to 10. One form is used for telling the time, ordering food or drinks and talking about money. The counted objects (see p. 15) are usually expressed in the singular with this form.

The other form is used for counting everything else, and it is usually followed by the plural form of the object counted as shown below.

sabat tazaakir	three tickets	sabat gimaal	seven camels
sebat eilab	four boxes	sebat Sawaani	eight trays
thamas kuroot	five cards	thimas 'iwaD	nine rooms
shib biluzaat	six blouses	shib 'aTbaa'	ten plates

## things to do

- 4.1 Ask about the prices of the following:
  - 1 A kilo of mangoes.
  - 2 A kilo of strawberries.
  - 3 The green jacket.
  - 4 The beige shirt.
  - 5 This statue.
  
- 4.2 Say the following to shopkeepers:
  - 1 No, this is expensive (blouse).
  - 2 O.K., give me six cards.
  - 3 I'll take the red camel.
  - 4 I'll take three galabiyyas.
  - 5 Here's five pounds and give me the change.

# POSTING LETTERS AND MAKING TELEPHONE CALLS

Post offices in Arab countries are open every day except for Fridays and holidays. Opening hours differ from one country to another. In Egypt, they are generally open from 8 a.m. to 2 p.m. Some branches in larger cities may stay open as late as 8 p.m. Delivery times for international mail can be improved if you write the name of the destination country in Arabic.

## fi maktab ilbareed/At the post office

Bill: **caayiz Tawaabic likhamas gawabaat min faDlak.**  
 Clerk: **ilgawabaat rayHa fein?**  
 Bill: **'ingiltira.**  
 Clerk: **bareed gawwi walla caadi?**  
 Bill: **bareed gawwi min faDlak.**  
 Clerk: **talaata gneih. iTTaabie bi sitteen 'irsh.**  
 Bill: **wi caayiz 'abeat ilgawaab da musaggal.**  
 Clerk: **ilmusaggal lingiltira miyya-w sitteen 'irsh. Haaga tanya?**  
 Bill: **la' shukran khalaas.**  
 Clerk: **ilmagmuue 'arbaea gneih wi sitteen 'irsh.**  
 Bill: **itfaDDal. (handing the money)**  
 Clerk: **shukran. wi da waSl ittasgeel.**



## Words and phrases from the dialogue

**caayiz Tawaabic likhamas gawabaat ilgawabaat rayHa fein? bareed gawwi walla caadi? iTTaabie bi sitteen 'irsh wi caayiz 'abeat ilgawaab da musaggal Haaga tanya? khalaas 'ilmagmuue 'arbaea gneih wi da waSl ittasgeel**

can I have stamps for five letters where are the letters going? by air mail or surface mail? sixty piastres each (stamp) and I would like to send this letter by recorded delivery anything else? that's it the total is four pounds and this is the receipt for the recorded delivery

## *Useful words and phrases*

bareed	post
faal qat bareed	postage stamp
haan haan' ilbareed	posting box
haa-ood gawwi	air mail
biTTayyara	by air mail (by plane)
eaayiz abeat	I would like to send (post)
gawaab da biTTayyaara	this letter by air
gawaab da musaggal	this letter by recorded delivery
kaat da 'ingiltira	this card to England
eaayiz asaggil ilgawaab da (or) eaayiz abeat ilgawaab da musaggal	I would like to send this letter by recorded delivery
walla/aw	or

## *Singular and plural*

Singular	Plural
gawaab	letter
ilgawaab	the letter
kaat	card
ilkart	the card
Taaj	parcel
iTTard	the parcel
Taabie	stamp
iTTaabie	the stamp
	gawabaat
	ilgawabaat
	kuroot
	ilkuroot
	Turood
	iTTurood
	Tawaabic
	iTTawaabic

## *Making a phone call*

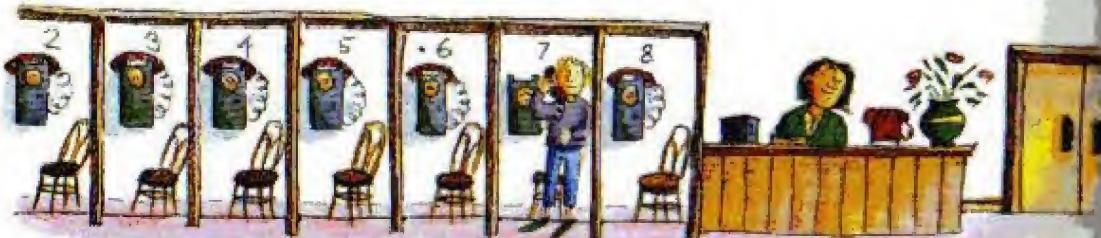
You can make local and international telephone calls at your hotel or at public telephone offices. Local calls can also be made from public telephones in the streets, in some countries, or from most shops, which charge a reasonable fee. It is more convenient to use the hotel telephones, but it is cheaper to use the telephone office, particularly for international calls. In hotels you ask the operator to connect you to local or international numbers. In the public telephone office you book the call with an assistant, wait until your number is obtained then the assistant calls you to take the call from booth number such and such. After you finish your call, you pay the fees and get a receipt.

## *fi-s sintiraal/At the telephone office*

Catherine: **caayza mukalma manshistar** min faDlak.  
 Clerk: HaaDir. **nimra kaam** fi manshistar?  
 Catherine: innimra di. (shows him the number written)  
 Clerk: **kaam di'ee'a?**  
 Catherine: **sitt da'aayi'** min faDlak. bikaam?  
 Clerk: arbaea-w eishreen gineih.  
 Catherine: Tayyib shukran.  
 Clerk: itfaDDali, **kabeena nimra sabea.**

# youm ilkhamees / Thursday

Words and phrases from the dialogue



cayza mukalma mansistar  
nimra kaam  
kaam di'ee'a?  
sitt da'aayi'  
kabeena nimra sabca

I would like to call Manchester  
what is the number?  
how many minutes?  
six minutes  
cabin (booth) No. 7

## Useful words and phrases

caayiz/cayza (f.) akallim landan  
mumkin akallim London?  
mumkin aemil tilifoun?  
mumkin akkallim fittilifoun?  
ilmukalma khamseen 'irsh  
'aloo/'alu  
'aywa, meen?

I would like to make a call to London  
can (may) I make a call to London?  
can I make a call?  
can I use the phone?  
50 piastres a call  
hello (on the phone)  
yes, who is it? (calling)

## the way it works

**eaadi** means 'ordinary'. When talking about post, it means surface mail.  
**khalaas** means 'finished'. It is used in conversation to mean 'that's it', 'that's all', 'no more', 'it's finished', or 'already'.

## things to do

### 4.3 Say the following in Arabic:

- 1 I would like to send these cards to Birmingham.
- 2 Can I send this letter, recorded delivery, please?
- 3 Can I send these parcels to Paris, please?
- 4 I would like a stamp for this card, please.
- 5 I would like to send these letters by air mail.
- 6 Where is the recording receipt?
- 7 How much is a stamp for Britain by air mail?
- 8 Can I use the telephone?
- 9 Can I call Alexandria?
- 10 I would like to call Manchester, please.

## LONG-DISTANCE TRAVEL



There are intercity air and bus services in all the Arab countries, but railway services are only available in some. Trains have three classes, with a 'superluxe' class on certain routes, which provides air conditioned carriages and sleeping compartments, and buffet or restaurant services. It is advisable to travel at least first class on trains, especially as the fares are reasonable. Third class is very basic (wooden seats); and the locals would also be surprised to see you among them in second class. Air conditioned buses also run on certain bus routes.

You should enquire about the facilities available on the route you are using before booking train or bus tickets and be sure to reserve seats in advance, particularly for longer journeys.

Look for the following signs:

Ticket office	<b>shibbaak ittazaakir</b>
Platform number	<b>raSeef raqam</b>
Carriage number	<b>caraba raqam</b>
Restaurant carriage	<b>carabiyyit il'akl</b>
Sleeping carriage	<b>carabiyyit innoum</b>

<b>شباك التذاكر</b>
<b>رصف رقم ...</b>
<b>عربة رقم ...</b>
<b>عربة الاكل</b>
<b>عربة النوم</b>

# youm iggumca/Friday

## issafar bil'aTr/Travelling by train

It would be useful to refer to pp. 26–28 for talking about time in this unit.

Bill: tazkara skindiriyya min faDlak.  
 Clerk: daraga 'oola walla tanya?  
 Bill: daraga 'oola mukayyafa.  
 Clerk: raayiH gayy walla raayiH bass?  
 Bill: raayiH gayy.  
 Clerk: daraga 'oola raayiH gayy, bi eashara gneih.  
 Bill: itfaDDal il'aTr issaaca kaam?  
 Clerk: feeh 'aTr issaaca tamanya-w nuSS.  
 Bill: raSeef nimra kaam?  
 Clerk: raSeef nimra talaata.  
 Bill: feeh carabiyyit 'akl?  
 Clerk: 'aywa feeh. wi feeh bufeih kamaan.

### *Words and phrases from the dialogue*

tazkara skindiriyya	a ticket to Alexandria
daraga 'oola	1st class
walla tanya?	or 2nd class?
daraga 'oola mukayyafa	1st class air-conditioned
raayiH gayy	return
walla raayiH bass?	or one way only?
il'aTr issaaca kaam?	what time is the train?
feeh 'aTr	there is a train
issaaca tamanya-w nuSS.	at 8.30.
raSeef nimra kaam?	what platform number?
raSeef nimra talaata	platform No. 3
feeh carabiyyit 'akl?	is there a restaurant carriage?
wi feeh bufeih kamaan.	and there is a buffet as well.

### *Useful words and phrases*

'aTr iskindiriyya (lukSur, etc)	the train to Alexandria (Luxor, etc)
eaayiz aHgiz makaan	I would like to book a seat
iddeeni tazkara	give me a ticket
daraga 'oola (tanya)	1st (2nd) class
siyaHiyya	tourist class (on planes)
feeh makaan ('amaakin)	there is a seat (are seats)
mafeesh 'amaakin fi	there are no seats on
'aTr 'issaaca khamsa	the 5 o'clock train
Tayyaarit issaaca khamsa	the 5 o'clock plane

# yoom iggumtaa/Friday

islah nakaan waaHid bass.	there is only one seat
raayilzahaab	one way
raayilzahaab wi cawda	return
misaabi (misafreen) imta?	when are you travelling?
misaabi (tagceen) imta?	when are you coming back?
misaalif biTTayyara	travelling by plane (air)
misaalif bil'aTr	travelling by train
a: arabiyyit innoum	in the sleeping carriage
siwaan biarirein	compartment with two berths
ilja raqam	flight number
tiTayyaara t'oom issaaca kaam?	what times does the plane take off?
tiTayyaara tiwSal issaaca kaam?	what time does the plane arrive?
tiTayyaara t'oom min... issaaca	the plane <i>takes off</i> from... at... o'clock
tiTayyaara tiwSal... issaaca	the plane <i>arrives at</i> ... at... o'clock
tiTayyaara i yoom issaaca kaam?	what time does the train leave?
tiTayyaara yiwsal issaaca kaam?	what time does the train arrive?

## things to do

8.1 You are booking seats for yourself and friends on a train from Cairo to Luxor. Say the following to the ticket officer, in Arabic. You and the ticket officer are both male. (Refer to pp. 26–28 and p. 80 when talking about time.)

- 1 What time is the train to Luxor?
- 2 We are travelling on Friday morning.
- 3 I would like to book four seats, please.
- 4 First class air-conditioned.
- 5 We are going by train and coming back by plane.
- 6 Can I book a compartment with two berths?
- 7 How much is the ticket?
- 8 Is there a restaurant carriage?
- 9 What time does the train leave?
- 10 And what time does it arrive?

8.2 You are booking a plane seat for yourself from Amman to Jeddah. Say the following in Arabic. You and the ticket officer are both female.

- 1 I would like to book a seat to Jeddah.
- 2 I am travelling Friday afternoon.
- 3 How much is a return ticket?
- 4 Tourist class.
- 5 What time does the plane take off?
- 6 What time does the plane arrive in Jeddah?

## SPORT AND LEISURE



Most big hotels have sports facilities, particularly for swimming, tennis, squash and table tennis. There are also sporting clubs which are similar to sports centres in Britain, except that, in some countries, you cannot be admitted unless you are accompanied by a club member. In the evening various kinds of shows are presented in the hotels, theatres, cinemas, music halls and night clubs.

### il 'alxaab irriyaa/Diyya/Sports activities

Bill and Catherine make enquiries at the hotel reception about the sports facilities available.

Bill:                   'iHna cayzeen nil ab tnis niemil 'eih?  
Receptionist:       tiHgizu maleab. cayzeen tilaabu 'add 'eih?  
Bill:                   saaca-kfaaya. wi baardein nicoom shiwayya.  
Receptionist:       issaae-b khamsa-gneih. candumku maDaarib?  
Bill:                   la' macandinaash maDaarib hina.  
Receptionist:       mumkin ti'aggaru maDaarib min il huteil.  
Bill:                   Tayyib ni'aggar maDrabein.  
Receptionist:       laaz'im tiHgizu-l maleab bisurea.

# Nyoom iggumca/Friday

Catherine: wi Hammaam issibaaHa eaayiz Hagz?  
Booker: la'. Hammaam issibaaHa eaayiz rasm-idkhol.  
Catherine: wi rasm iddukhool kaam?  
Booker: gineih likull waaHid.  
Tayyib: Tayyib shukran.  
Booker: ma'assalaama.

## Words and phrases from the dialogue

shababayzeen nilcab tinis	we would like to play tennis
shabab 'eih?	what shall we do?
shiggen malcab	(you) book a court.
tayzeen tlcabu 'add 'eih?	how long do you want to play?
shabab kfaaya	an hour is enough.
shabab shiwayya	(we) swim for a bit.
shabab haku maDaarib	do you have rackets?
shabab andinaash maDaarib	we have no rackets.
shabab t'aggaru maDaarib	you can hire rackets.
shabab	quickly.
Hammaam issibaaHa	the swimming pool
eaayiz hagz?	does it need booking?
rasm-idkhol	entrance fee
likull waaHid	each

## Useful words and phrases

Hammaam sibaaHa	swimming pool
malcab tinis/iskwaash	tennis/squash court
taabeizit bing bong	table tennis table
maDrab tinis/iskwaash	tennis/squash racket
taunt tinis/iskwaash	tennis/squash ball
dinaDaarib maggaanan	the rackets are free
Hammaam issibaaHa maggaanan	the swimming pool is free
nilcab sawa (mac a bacD)	let's play together
tin naadi	in the club

## nirooH fein?/Where to go?

Mr and Mrs Clark ask their hotel manager for advice on spending the evening out in Luxor.

Mr Clark: nirooH fein i'llilaadi?  
Manager: feeh birnaamig iSSouT wiDDou' fi maebad ilkarnaK.  
Mrs Clark: wifeeh 'eih kamaan?  
Manager: feeh sahra maSriyya hina fil huteil.  
Mr Clark: issahra-l maSriyya feeha 'eih?  
Manager: feeha museeqa maSriyya wi ra'S shaebi wi 'aghaani  
shaebiyya.

# youm iggum ea / Friday

Mr Clark: wifeeh 'eih kamaan?  
 Manager: wifeeh **sahra**  
             '**urubbiyya** fi huteil  
             ramsees.  
 Mrs Clark: iSSouT wiDDou'  
             issaaea kaam?  
 Manager: **ilbirnaamig yibda'**  
             issaaea sabea, **wi**  
             **yintihi-s saacea cashara.**  
 Mrs Clark: Tayyib nirooH iSSout  
             wiDDou' inniharda,  
             winiHDar issahra-l  
             maSriyya **bukra**.  
 Manager: tisharrafu yafandim.



## Words and phrases from the dialogue

nirooH fein illilaadi?  
 birnaamig iSSout wiDDou'  
 fi macbad ilkarnak  
 wifeeh 'eih kamaan?  
 sahra maSriyya ('urubbiyya)

feeha 'eih?  
 museeqa maSriyya  
 ra'S shacbi  
 'aghaani shacbiyya  
 ilbirnaamig yibda'  
 wi yintihi-s saacea  
 nirooH... inniharda  
 winiHDar... bukra  
 tisharrafu

where shall we go this evening?  
 the son et lumière programme  
 in Karnak temple  
 and what else is there?  
 Egyptian (European) evening  
 entertainment  
 what is in it?  
 Egyptian music  
 folk dances  
 folk songs  
 the programme starts  
 and ends at... o'clock  
 we go to... today  
 and attend... tomorrow  
 it is an honour to us

# Igum iggumtaa/Friday

## New words and phrases

inema	cinema
eat	theatre
film	film
play	play
ha ooH imasraH	I am going to the theatre
ha ooH issinama	I am going to the cinema
ha ooH l'ahwa	I am going to the café
ha ooH disco	I am going to a disco
ha farrag cala-t tilifizioun	I am going to watch television
ha farrag cala-l vidyu	I am going to watch the video
ha farrag cala-k koura	I am going to watch the football
ala-n neel-/lbaHr	a café by the Nile/sea
i-trooH fein?	where would you like to go?

## the way it works

### sports

**al-aab irriyaaDiyya** is a term used in Arabic when talking about all kinds of sports activities whether they are games or sports. The singular of 'al-aab' is **lieba**.

**malakab** is used in Arabic to mean pitch, field or court. The plural is **malaacib**.

malakab/malaacib tinis	tennis court/s
malakab/malaacib koura	football pitch/es
malakab/malaacib huki	hockey pitch/es
malakab/malaacib iskwash	squash court/s
malakab/malaacib vuli	volleyball court/s

### ome

**shiyayya** means 'a bit', 'a little' or 'some'. When it is followed by a noun it becomes **shiyayyt**.

#### Examples

shiyayyt mayya	some water
shiyayyt teen	some figs
ilrab shiyayya	play for a bit

## Verbs in the future

ha at the beginning of the verb makes it future.

#### Examples

'ana hatfarrag	I am going to (shall) watch
'iHna hanitfarrag	we are going to (shall) watch
huwwa hayitfarrag	he is going to (will) watch

# youm iggum ea / Friday

In some cases the first vowel of the verb is dropped.

'ana harooh (arooH)	I shall go
iHna hanrooh (nirooH)	we shall go
huwwa hayrooh (yirooH)	he will go

## things to do

5.3 Tom wants to play squash. Translate the conversation he has into Arabic.

- 1 Tom: Can I book a squash court?
- 2 Attendant: For how long?
- 3 Tom: One hour.
- 4 Attendant: Do you want rackets?
- 5 Tom: No, we have rackets.
- 6 Attendant: Five pounds please.
- 7 Tom: When can we play?
- 8 Attendant: Half past four.
- 9 Tom: Is there a shower here?
- 10 Attendant: Yes, there are three.
- 11 Tom: Where are they?
- 12 Attendant: At the end of this corridor, on the left.

5.4 Nabeel asks Peter where he would like to spend the evening. Translate Peter's part into Arabic.

- Nabeel: Where would you like to go tonight?
- 1 Peter: What's available?
- Nabeel: There is a nice programme in the club.
- 2 Peter: What else is there?
- Nabeel: There is also evening entertainment in the hotel.
- 3 Peter: What does the hotel evening include?
- Nabeel: The hotel evening entertainment is a programme of Egyptian music and songs?
- 4 Peter: And what does the club evening include?
- Nabeel: The club programme is European music and singing.
- 5 Peter: All right. We'll go to the club tonight.

## HEALTH PROBLEMS

Both are both public and private health services in the Arab countries. Public services are available in government hospitals and medical centres. Private services are available in private hospitals and surgeries. If you are too ill to move, you can ask for a doctor to come and see you, or an ambulance to take you to the nearest hospital or medical centre. In case of emergency you can go, or be taken, to the casualty department in any hospital, public or private.

You can speak English, but your knowledge of Arabic would be useful for talking to hotel staff, ambulance men, paramedics or members of the police in case of emergency. It is advisable to take medical insurance before you travel so that you can claim any expenses.

### taεbaan shiwayya/Feeling ill

Mr Clark does not feel well when he gets up in the morning. Mrs Clark rings the hotel reception to ask their advice.

Mr Clark:	SabaaH ilkheir, 'ana misiz klaark, 'ouDa nimra arbaεTaashar.
Reception:	SabaaH ilkheir yamadaam. 'ayyi khidma?
Mr Clark:	'ana zougi taεbaan shiwayya. niεmil 'eih?
Reception:	huwwa εandu 'eih yamadaam?
Mr Clark:	εandu Suddaaε w-iltihaab fi zouru
Reception:	tiHibbi niThublu duktour?
Mr Clark:	'aywa min faDlik.
Reception:	Tayyib. haniThub duktour Haalan.
Mrs Clark:	shukran.
Reception:	ileafw.



#### Words and phrases in the dialogue

**taεbaan shiwayya**

is not very well

**niεmil 'eih?**

what shall we do?

**huwwa εandu 'eih?**

what is wrong with him?/what does he suffer from?

**εandu Suddaaε**

he has a headache

**w-iltihaab fi zouru**

and a sore throat

**tiHibbi niThublu duktour?**

would you like us to call a doctor for him?

**haniThub duktour Haalan**

we shall call a doctor immediately

# youm issabt/Saturday

## fil εiyyaada/In the surgery

Bill goes to see a doctor because he has a stomach-ache.



Doctor: eandak éih ya mistar teilar?  
Bill: candi maghaS wi 'is-haal.  
Doctor: min 'imta?  
Bill: min imbaariH billeil.  
Doctor: Tayyib 'aakhud ilHaraara.

After taking Bill's temperature and examining him, the doctor gives him a prescription.

Doctor: mafeesh Haraara. di Haaga baseeTa. khud iddawa da  
wistareeH raaHa kamla.  
Bill: 'aakhud iddawa kaam marra?  
Doctor: talat marraat fil youm baed il'aki.  
Bill: waakul 'eih?  
Doctor: Kul tust wishrab Hagaat sa'ca bass.  
Bill: shukran ya duktour salaamu εaleiku.  
Doctor: ileafw macassalaama.

### Words and phrases from the dialogue

candi maghaS wi 'is-haal  
min 'imta?  
min imbaariH billeil  
'aakhud ilHaraara  
mafeesh Haraara  
di Haaga baseeTa  
khud iddawa da  
wistareeH raaHa kamla  
kaam marra?  
talat marraat fil youm  
waakul 'eih?  
kul tust  
wishrab Hagaat sa'ca  
bass

I have stomach-ache and diarrhoea  
Since when?  
Since last night  
Let me take the temperature  
There is no temerpature  
This is not serious  
Take this medicine  
and have complete rest  
how often?  
Three times a day  
And what shall I eat?  
eat toast  
and have cold drinks  
only

# Yum issabt/Saturday

## Describing your ailments

There are two different ways of talking about ailments

- 1. **anfi + symptom** = I have + symptom
- 2. (part of the body) **bi yiwgæni** (m.) / **bi tiwgæni** (f.)

### Examples

1. anfi Sudaac	I have a headache
1. anfi imsaak	I have constipation
1. anfi iltihaab fi zouri	I have a sore throat
2. kufi-b yiwgæni (m.)	I have pain in my shoulder
dinaci-b yiwgæni (m.)	I have pain in my arm
nafi-b tiwgæni (f.)	I have pain in my leg
needi-b tiwgæni (f.)	I have pain in my hand

(Note the change of **bi** into **-b**.)

## Injuries

جُنون	twisted	cut	broke
جُد	laweit	garaHt	kasart
جُه	lawa	garaH	kasar
جُه	lawit	garaHit	kasarit

### Examples

ana laweit diraaci	I twisted my arm
Nabeel kasar diraaru	Nabeel broke his arm
Fayza garaHit 'idha	Fayza cut her hand

## Other injuries

سُن دببور	I have been stung by a wasp
سُن نحل	I have been stung by a bee

## Things you have to tell the doctor

أنا مريض بسكر	I am diabetic
أنا مريض بربو	I am asthmatic
أنا مريض بألبس (مريض بالقلب)	I have heart trouble
أنا مريض بحساسية لـ البنسلين	I am allergic to penicillin
أنا حامل	I am pregnant

## Asking for help

أنا بحاجة إلى دكتور (م.)	I need a doctor
أنا بحاجة إلى دكتور (ف.)	I need a doctor
أنا بحاجة إلى إسعاف (م.)	I need the ambulance
أنا بحاجة إلى إسعاف (ف.)	I need the ambulance
أنا بحاجة إلى مستشفى (م.)	I want to go to the hospital.

## Key words in Arabic

Ambulance	الإسعاف	Surgery	عيادة
Hospital	المستشفى	Doctor	دكتور

## *the way it works*

'istareeH means have a rest, so **istareeH raaHa kamla** means have a complete rest. But in the phrase **itfaDDal istareeH** it means take a seat or have a seat.

### *Negation*

mish, mafeesh, macandeesh

mish

not

mish caarif

I don't know

mish raayiH

I am not going

mafeesh

there is no (not)

mafeesh Haraara

there is no temperature

mafeesh ɬaSeer

there is no juice

macandeesh

I have no (not)

macandeesh Haraara

I have not got a temperature

### *Orders and requests*

The doctor might tell you to do the following:

person	take	eat	drink
singular (m.)	<b>khud</b>	<b>kul</b>	<b>ishrab</b>
singular (f.)	<b>khudi</b>	<b>kuli</b>	<b>ishrabi</b>
plural (m. + f.)	<b>khudu</b>	<b>kulu</b>	<b>ishrabu</b>

## *things to do*

6.1 Tell the doctor what each member of the group is suffering from.

- 1 Tom suffers from toothache.
- 2 Laura has a cold.
- 3 Josephine has a sore throat.
- 4 Helen has a sore eye.
- 5 Henry has heartburn.

6.2 Translate the following questions into English and give the answers in Arabic.

1 εandak bard?	No, I haven't
2 εandik Haraara?	Yes, I have
3 εankak Hasasiya lilbinsileen?	No, I haven't
4 min 'imta?	Since this morning
5 feeh ɬudaas?	No, there isn't

# /oum issabt/Saturday

## fil agzakhaana/At the pharmacy

isolinee:  
homist  
isolinee:  
homist  
athenne:  
homist  
athenne:  
homist  
athenne:  
homist

mumkin Haaga lil HumooDa, min faDlak?  
'aywa feeh dawa shurb mumtaaz.  
'aakhud 'add'eih?  
khudi macla'a-kbeera marritein fil youm. marra-S SubH, wi  
**marra** billeil.  
baed il'akl walla 'abl il'akl?  
baed il'akl.  
shukran. 'ilHisaab kaam?  
miyya-w khamseen 'irsh, bass.  
'itfaDDal.  
shukran. maeassalaama.



### Words and phrases from the dialogue

Haaga lil HumooDa  
dawa shurb  
'aakhud 'add'eih?  
macla'a-kbeera  
marritein fil youm  
marra... wi marra

something for heartburn  
liquid medicine to take orally  
how much shall I take?  
one tablespoonful  
twice a day  
once... and once...

### Useful words and phrases

dawa 'araas  
dawa saayil (shurb)  
dawa Hu'an  
'uS ( a'raas)  
mumkin Haaga (dawa) li?  
caayiz \*Haaga (dawa) li  
caayiz aSrif iddawa da  
caayiz aSrif irrushitta di  
'add 'eih?  
kaam marra?  
macla'a-kbeera  
macla'a-Sghayyara

medicine in tablet form (tablets)  
medicine in liquid form (liquid)  
medicine to be taken by injection  
tablet (tablets)  
can I have something/medicine for?  
I want something/medicine for  
I want this medicine made up  
I want this prescription made up  
how much?  
how many times?  
tablespoonful  
teaspoonful

\* Note: Use caayiz if a man, caayza if a woman.

## the way it works

'istareeH means have a rest, so istareeH raaHa kamla means have a complete rest. But in the phrase itfaDDal istareeH it means take a seat or have a seat.

### Negation

mish, mafeesh, macandeesh

mish

not

mish caarif

I don't know

mish raayiH

I am not going

mafeesh

there is no (not)

mafeesh Haraara

there is no temperature

mafeesh caSeer

there is no juice

macandeesh

I have no (not)

macandeesh Haraara

I have not got a temperature

### Orders and requests

The doctor might tell you to do the following:

person	take	eat	drink
singular (m.)	khud	kul	ishrab
singular (f.)	khudi	kuli	ishrabi
plural (m. + f.)	khudu	kulu	ishrabu

## things to do

6.1 Tell the doctor what each member of the group is suffering from.

- 1 Tom suffers from toothache.
- 2 Laura has a cold.
- 3 Josephine has a sore throat.
- 4 Helen has a sore eye.
- 5 Henry has heartburn.

6.2 Translate the following questions into English and give the answers in Arabic.

1 εandak bard?	No, I haven't
2 εandik Haraara?	Yes, I have
3 εankak Hasasiya libbinsileen?	No, I haven't
4 min 'imta?	Since this morning
5 feeh \$udaaε?	No, there isn't

# yoom issabt/Saturday

## fil agzakhaana/At the pharmacy

Catherine: mumkin Haaga lil HumooDa, min faDlak?

Chemist: 'aywa feeh dawa shurb mumtaaz.

Catherine: 'aakhud 'add'eih?

Chemist: khudi maæla'a-kbeera marritein fil youm. marra-S SubH, wi marra billeil.

Catherine: baed il'akl walla 'abl il'akl?

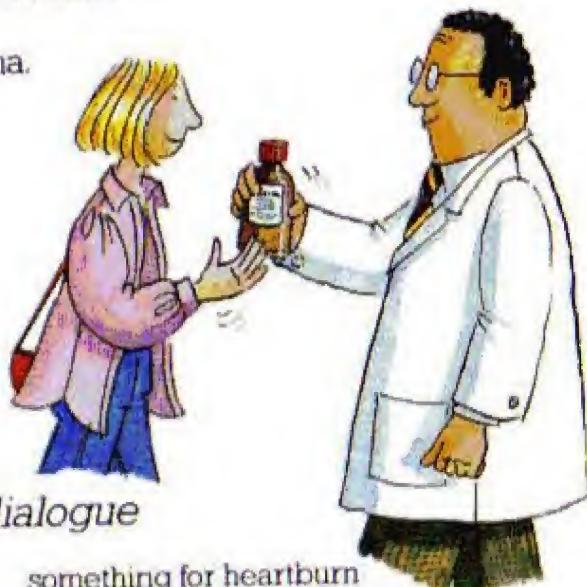
Chemist: baed il'akl.

Catherine: shukran. 'ilHisaab kaam?

Chemist: miyya-w khamseen 'irsh, bass.

Catherine: 'itfaDDal.

Chemist: shukran. maæassalaama.



### Words and phrases from the dialogue

Haaga lil HumooDa  
dawa shurb  
'aakhud 'add'eih?  
maæla'a-kbeera  
marritein fil youm  
marra . . . wi marra

something for heartburn  
liquid medicine to take orally  
how much shall I take?  
one tablespoonful  
twice a day  
once . . . and once . . .

### Useful words and phrases

dawa 'a'raaS  
dawa saayil (shurb)  
dawa Hu'an  
'urS ('a'raaS)  
mumkin Haaga (dawa) li?  
caayiz \*Haaga (dawa) li  
caayiz aSrif iddawa da  
caayiz aSrif irrushitta di  
'add 'eih?  
kaam marra?  
maæla'a-kbeera  
maæla'a-Sghayyara

medicine in tablet form (tablets)  
medicine in liquid form (liquid)  
medicine to be taken by injection  
tablet (tablets)  
can I have something/medicine for?  
I want something/medicine for  
I want this medicine made up  
I want this prescription made up  
how much?  
how many times?  
tablespoonful  
teaspoonful

\* Note: Use caayiz if a man, rayza if a woman.

## *the way it works*

### *Big and small*

Kibeera big sughayyara small

When talking about dosage in medicine macla'a-kbeera means 'tablespoonful' and macla'a-Sghayyyara means 'teaspoonful'. Kbeera and Sghayyyara lost their first vowels because of the last a in macla'a.

### *How many?*

kaam? How many?

kaam is always followed by the singular when asking about the number of anything.

#### **Examples**

kaam marra? how many times?

kaam keelu? how many kilos?

kaam gineih? how many pounds?

The answer to kaam marra? can be as follows

marra waHda once

marritein twice

talat marraat times (up to 10)

Hidaashar marra eleven times (from 11 upwards)

## *things to do*

### 6.3 Ask in Arabic for the following things at the pharmacy:

- 1 something for a headache
- 2 to have a prescription made up
- 3 shaving cream and toothpaste
- 4 cotton wool, Dettol and elastoplast
- 5 something for diarrhoea and a disinfectant
- 6 how many times you should take the medicine
- 7 how much of the medicine you should take
- 8 a toothbrush
- 9 eau de Cologne and talcum powder
- 10 shaving brush and razor blades

## EATING OUT

**lunch** ('ilghada) is the main meal for townspeople in Egypt and all other Arab countries. A formal lunch is a four course meal, whether it is served at a restaurant, in a hotel or in a private house. Lunch ('ilghada) is served between 1.00 and 4.00 in the afternoon. The evening meal ('ileasha) is either a big meal, like lunch, or a light meal. Light meals, if not taken at home, are served in restaurants and cafés.

A formal meal includes the following:

**shurba 'aw salaTa**

soup or salad

**ruzz 'aw makarouna**

rice or macaroni

**laHma-w khuDaar wi salaTa**

meat, vegetables and salad

**il Hilw**

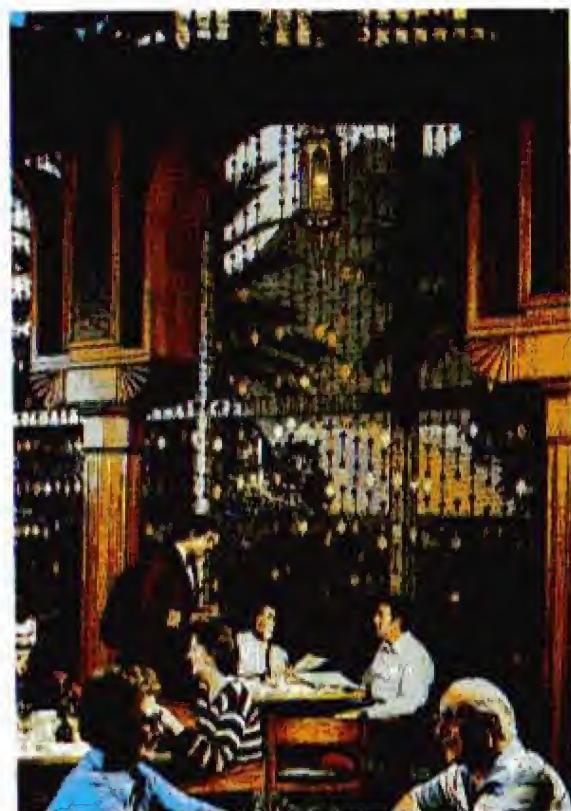
dessert

**mashroub (shaay/ahwa)**

drink (tea or coffee)

Although alcoholic drinks are only available in some Arab countries, non-alcoholic beer (**beera**) and wine (**nibeet**) are available in them all. The majority of the Arab people have water (**mayya**) or fizzy drinks with their big meals.

Waiters expect a tip (**ba'sheesh**) even if a service charge is included in the bill. A 10% tip is just right in all kinds of restaurants.



## fil maTteam/At the restaurant

Kamaal Salem and his wife arranged to meet Bill and Catherine and give them a meal at a restaurant in Cairo.

Kamaal: massaa' ilkheir. **sayzeen tarabeiza larba'a min faDlak.**

Waiter: 'ahlan yafandim. **itfaDDalu min hina.**

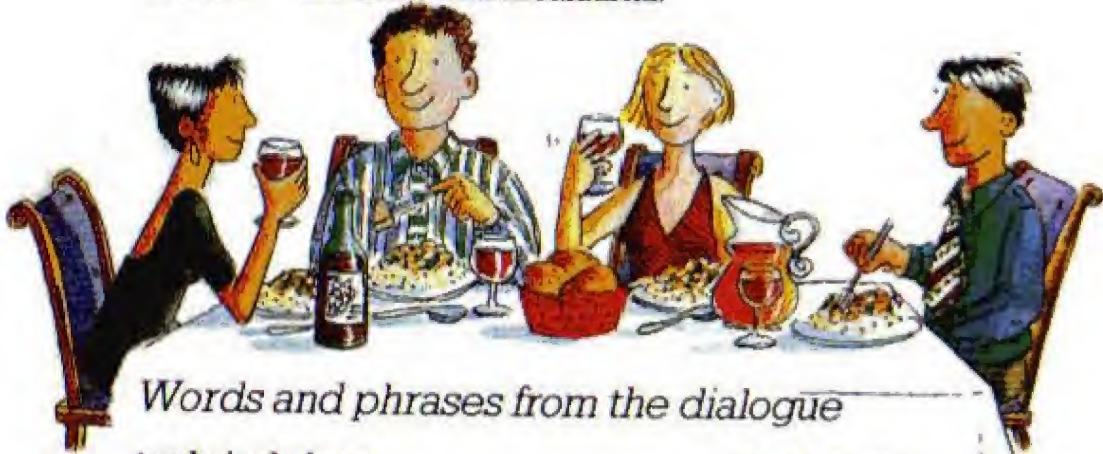
Kamaal: **mumkin il minyu min faDlak?**

Waiter: **Haalan yafandim.**

# youm issabt/Saturday

Later, after consulting the menu . . .

Waiter: 'aywa yafandim, **Talabatku 'eih?**  
 Kamaal: εayzeen itnein shurbit eats witnein shurbit **TamaaTim.**  
 Waiter: ceish wi **salaTaat wi-mkhallilaat?**  
 Kamaal: 'aywa. wi baeddein εayzeen itnein ruzz, witnein makarouna,  
     witnein kabaab, witnein kufta-w waaHid bamya-w waahid  
     bisilla.  
 Waiter: **tiHibbu tishrabu eih maεa-l 'akl?**  
 Kamaal: naakhud arbaεa eaSeer tuffaaH, **wi-'zaazit mayya maεdaniyya wil Hilw?**  
 Waiter: 'itnein mihallabiyya-w waaHid baTTeekh wi waaHid εinab  
 tiHibbu 'ahwa walla shaay **baed il'akl?**  
 Kamaal: 'itnein 'ahwa **maZboot**, witnein shaay **biniεnaac.**  
 Waiter: HaaDir yafandim. 'ayyi khidma.  
 Kamaal: **ilHisaab min faDlak.**  
 Waiter: HaaDir, **sanya waHda. ifaDDal.**  
 Kamaal: dal Hisaab, **wida εashaanak.**  
 Waiter: shukran maεassalaama.



## Words and phrases from the dialogue

tarabeiza larbaca  
 ifaDDalu min hina  
 mumkin il minyu?  
 Haalan

Talabatku 'eih?  
 shurbit eats/TamaaTim  
 salaTaat wi-mkhallilaat  
 tiHibbu tishrabu 'eih  
 maεa-l 'akl?  
 'izaazit mayya  
 mayya maεdaniyya  
 wil Hilw?  
 baed il'akl?  
 'ahwa maZboot  
 shaay biniεnaac  
 ilHisaab min faDlak  
 sanya waHda  
 wida εashaanak

a table for four  
 This way please  
 Can we have the menu?  
 In a minute (literally it means  
     immediately)

what would you like to order?  
 lentil/tomato soup  
 salads and pickles  
 what would you like to drink  
     with the meal?  
 a bottle of water  
 mineral water  
 and what for dessert?  
 after the meal?  
 Turkish coffee with little sugar  
 mint tea (with mint)  
 the bill, please  
 one second  
 and this is for you

# yoūm issabt/Saturday

## Useful words and phrases

haagiz tarabeiza	I have booked a table	I (m.)
haagza tarabeiza	I have booked a table	I (f.)
haagzeen tarabeiza	we have booked a table	we (m./f.)
'sid if'akl	before the meal/food	
maw'a-l 'akl	with the meal/food	
isw'd il 'akl	after the meal/food	

The word **Haaga** which means 'thing' is always used when asking for drinks of any kind. Hot or cold is **sukhna** or **sa'ea**.

### Examples

mumkin Haaga sa'ea?	can I have a cold drink?
mumkin nishrab Haaga?	can we have something to drink?

Another way of asking for a drink is mentioning it by name.

### Examples

mumkin nishrab shaay?	can we have tea?
'ahwa min faDlak	coffee please

## Asking about food and drinks available

canduku shurbit 'eih?	what soup have you got?
canduku (feeh) khuDaar 'eih?	what vegetables have you got?
canduku'eih saa'ic?	what cold drinks have you got?
canduku caSeer 'eih?	what juices have you got?
canduku Hilw 'eih?	what dessert have you got?
canduku huHoom 'eih?	what meat dishes have you got?

Both **feeh** and **canduku** can be used separately or together.

### Examples

feeh kukakoula?	} Have you got a Coca-Cola?
feeh canduku kukakoula?	
canduku kukukoula?	

## the way it works

### Would you like?

When asking an individual or a group what they *would like* (1) or *would like to do* (2) use the following:

(1) tiHibb 'ahwa? (m.)	Would you like coffee?
tiHibbi 'ahwa walla shaay? (f.)	Would you like coffee or tea?
tiHibbu eeish wi salaTa? (pl.)	Would you like bread and salad?

# Yousum issabt/Saturday

(1) *tishrab'eh?* (m.)  
(2) *takdu'eh?* (pl.)

Also

(1) *tiHibbtishrab kukakoula?* (m.)  
tiHibbi *tishrabi kukakoula?* (f.)  
tiHibbu *tishrabu kukakoula?* (pl.)

What would you like to drink?  
What would you like to eat?

} Would you like to drink  
Coca Cola?

When the enquiry is about food or drink the word **Talab** (s.) or **Talabaat** (pl.) is used with the appropriate pronoun ending.

## Examples

Talabak'eh? (m.)  
Talabik'eh? (f.)  
Talabku'eh? (pl.)  
Talabaatak'eh? (m.)  
Talabaatik'eh? (f.)  
Talabaatku'eh? (pl.)

What would you like?  
What would you like?

} (singular)  
} (plural)

*tiHibbu tishrabu'eh?* or *Talabaatku'eh?* are more polite than *tishrabu'eh?* or *cayzeen'eh?*

## things to do

### 6.4 Say the following to the waiter:

- 1 I have booked a table for two.
- 2 In the name of (give your name)
- 3 Can we have the menu please?
- 4 Can we have something to drink?
- 5 I would like a table for four.
- 6 What vegetables have you got?
- 7 What cold drinks have you got?
- 8 Have you got Turkish coffee?
- 9 Have you got rice or macaroni?
- 10 Have you got okra?

### 6.5 Order the following dishes and drinks:

- 1 One lentil soup and three tomato soups.
- 2 Two Pepsis and two lemon juices.
- 3 Three kebabs and one kufta.
- 4 Two coffees with a little sugar.
- 5 Four mint teas.

## TALKING WITH FRIENDS

### muHadsa/Making conversation

Bill and Catherine are sitting in the hotel lounge waiting for a friend to come and collect them. A middle-aged man sitting close by strikes up a conversation.



Man:	SabaaH ilkheir, 'intu-mnein?
Bill:	'iHna min ingiltira, wi HaDritak minein?
Man:	'ana maSri, min 'aSwaan.
Catherine:	HaDritak bitishtaghah 'eih?
Man:	'ana taagir.
Bill:	HaDritak geit ilqaahira 'imta?
Man:	'ana geit min yumein, wintu geitu 'imta?
Catherine:	'iHna geina min 'usbooe.
Man:	wib tiemilu 'eih hina?
Bill:	'iHna SaHafiyeeen. biniktib ean ilbilaad il ecarabiyya.
Man:	wi 'acdeen 'add 'eih fi maSr?
Bill:	'iHna-msaforeen inniharda.
Man:	bissalaama. 'ana kamaan misaafir inniharda.
Catherine:	bissalaama.

### Words and phrases from the dialogue

'intu-mnein?	where are you from?
min ingiltira/aSwaan	from England/Aswan
HaDritak (m.)/HaDritik (f.)	respectful form of address
'ana maSri (taagir)	I am Egyptian (a merchant)
bitishtaghah 'eih?	what do you do for a living?
geit ilqaahira 'imta?	when did you come to Cairo?
min yumein ('usbooe)	two days (a week) ago
wib tiemilu 'eih hina?	and what are you doing here?
'iHna SaHafiyeeen	we are journalists
biniktib ean	we are writing about
ilbilaad il ecarabiyya	the Arab countries

# youm ilHadd/Sunday

wi 'ædeen 'add 'eih?  
'iHna-msafreen  
bissalaama  
'ana kamaan misaafir

and how long are you staying?  
we are travelling/leaving  
have a safe journey  
I, too, am travelling/leaving

## Talking about your occupation

To ask about someone's occupation you can say

inta (HaDritak) bitishtaghala'eih/fein? (m.)  
inti (HaDritik) bitishaghala'eih/fein? (f.)  
intu-b tishtaghala'eih/fein? (pl.)

They all mean 'What do you do?' 'Where do you work?'

'eih what fein where

You can answer this question in one or two ways

'ana + occupation	I am + occupation
or	
'ana bashtaghala'eih/fein?	I work as a + occupation

### Examples

'ana mudarris I am a teacher

or

'ana bashtaghala'eih/fein?  
'ana baghtaghala'eih/fein?

I work as a teacher

I work in a firm

The following table shows more examples with different pronouns

	subject	verb (work)	occupation	
I	'ana	bashtaghala'eih/fein?	mudarris	teacher
you	'inta	btishtaghala'eih/fein?	saHafi	journalist
you	'inti	btishtaghala'eih/fein?	duktoura	doctor
he	huwwa	byishtaghala'eih/fein?	fi sharika	in a firm
she	hiyya	btishtaghala'eih/fein?	fi balad ɻarabi	in an Arab country
we	'iHna	bnishtaghala'eih/fein?	muHandiseen	engineers
you	'intu	btishtaghala'eih/fein?	saHafiyeeen	journalists
they	humma	byishtaghala'eih/fein?	mudarriseen	teachers

'ana bashtaghala'eih/fein?	I work	in
"	fiS SaHaafa	in the press (journalism)
"	fit tadrees	in teaching
"	fil 'izaaca	in broadcasting
"	fit tigaara	in trading (business)
"	fiS siyaaHa	in tourism
"	fi bank	in a bank
"	fi sharika	in a company
"	fi sharikit bitroul	in an oil company
"	fi maSnac naseeg	in a textile factory
"	fi balad ɻarabi	in an Arab country
"	fi sifaarit briTanya	at the British Embassy.

# youm ilHadd/Sunday

## talking about your stay

'ana geit (maSr) 'imta? (m.)  
 'ana geiti (maSr) 'imta? (f.)  
 jah geitu (maSr) 'imta? (pl.)  
 ana geit (maSr) min yumein  
 illah geina (maSr) min yumein  
 illah 'aacid 'add 'eih? (m.)  
 ana 'aacid 'usbooc  
 illah 'acda 'add 'eih? (f.)  
 ana 'acda talat-t iyyaam  
 illah 'ardeen 'add 'eih? (pl.)  
 illah 'ardeen cashar-t iyyaam  
 'ana-msaffir 'imta? (m.)  
 'ana-msafra 'imta? (f.)  
 illah-msafreen 'imta? (pl.)  
 'ana-msaafir baad 'usbooc  
 'ana-msafra baad bukra  
 illah-msafreen inniharda

when did you come to (Egypt)?

I came to (Egypt) two days ago  
 we came to (Egypt) two days ago  
 how long are you staying?  
 I am staying for a week  
 how long are you staying?  
 I am staying for three days  
 how long are you staying?  
 we are staying for ten days

when are you leaving (travelling)?

I am leaving after (in) a week  
 I am leaving the day after tomorrow  
 we are leaving today

## summary of the structures used above

pronoun		arrived	staying	travelling
I (m.)	'ana	geit	'aacid	msaafir
I (f.)	'ana	geit	'acda	msafra
You (m.)	'inta	geit	'aacid	msaafir
You (f.)	'inti	geiti	'acda	msafra
He (m.)	huwwa	gih	'aacid	msaafir
She (f.)	hiyya	gat	'acda	msafra
You (pl.)	'ihna	geina	'ardeen	msafreen
They (pl.)	humma	gum	'ardeen	msafreen

## Introducing people

'abilt issayid ibraheem? (m.)  
 'abilti .. .. (f.)  
 tieraf issayid ibraheem (m.)  
 tierafi .. .. (f.)

have you met Mr Ibrahim?

do you know Mr Ibrahim?

## Polite expressions

bissalaama  
 'ila-l liqaa'  
 'agaaza sareeda  
 'insha'allaah tinbisiT (m.)  
 .. tinbisTi (f.)  
 .. tinbisTu (pl.)

goodbye, have a safe journey  
 see you again, au revoir  
 have a nice holiday

I hope you will have a nice time

## Asking about your country

'inta-mnein? (m.)  
 'inti-mnein? (f.)  
 intu-mnein? (pl.)

where are you from?

# youm ilHadd/Sunday

The answer may be:

'ana ingleezi

I am English

'ana min ingiltira

I am from England

'iHna ingleez

we are English

'iHna min ingiltira

we are from England

## *Talking about languages*

bitikkallim ingleezi? (m.)

do you speak English?

bitikkallimi ingleezi? (f.)

do you speak English?

'aywa bakkallim ingleezi

yes, I speak English

la' bakkallim carabi bass

no, I speak Arabic only

## *the way it works*

### *The continuous present*

**bi** and **ba** are used with the verb in colloquial Arabic when talking about an action going on at the time of speaking or when reporting facts. Both the sounds **i** and **a** in **bi** and **ba** are lost when they are followed or preceded by **a**, **i** or **u** sounds.

#### **Examples**

'ana bakkallim carabi

I speak Arabic

'ana bashtaghal SaHafi

I work as a journalist

Catherine bitishtaghal SaHafiyaa

Catherine works as a journalist

hiyya-b tilcab tinis

she plays tennis

wib tiemilu 'eih hina?

and what are you doing here?

### *The loss of i sound*

The word **min** in **min ein** and the word **misaafir**, **misafra** and **misaafreen** all lose their **i** sound when used after a word ending with a vowel.

#### **Examples**

'inta	mnein?	where are you from? (m.)
'inti		where are you from? (f.)
'intu		where are you from? (pl.)
'inta msaafir		you are leaving (m.)
'inti msafra		you are leaving (f.)
'intu msaafreen		you are leaving (pl.)

### *The loss of a verb*

Questions with the verb **bitiemil** in all its forms are normally answered like English without this verb.

#### **Examples**

bitiemilu'eih?

what do you do/what are you doing?

# youm ilHadd/Sunday

itna SaHafiyeeen/mudarriseen  
itna-b niktib gawabaat  
itna-bnitfarrag cala-t tilifizyoun

we are journalists/teachers  
we are writing letters  
we are watching TV

## things to do

7.1 You are invited to a party where you meet Arabic-speaking people.  
Say the following to them.

- 1 Ask a middle-aged man what he does for work.
- 2 Ask a young woman if she speaks English.
- 3 Say you are a teacher.
- 4 Say you came to Jeddah a week ago.
- 5 Say you are leaving tomorrow morning.
- 6 Ask a young journalist what she writes about.
- 7 Say you are writing about broadcasting in Egypt.
- 8 Say you are from England.
- 9 Ask a middle-aged woman where she is from.
- 10 Say your husband works at the British Embassy.

## ziyaarit il'aSHaab/visiting friends

Bill and Catherine are invited by Kamaal and his wife to their home before their departure from Cairo. They are talking over the meal.



Kamaal: 'ahlani yaraagil, 'izzayyak inniharda?  
Bill: 'aHsan kiteer. mumkin 'aakul kull Haaga.  
Kamaal: 'ahlani yakatrin 'izzayyik?  
Catherine: 'anna kwayyisa.  
Kamaal: 'abiltu meen inniharda?  
Bill: 'abilna SaHafiyeeen min gareedit il'ahraam.  
Catherine: wana 'abilt SaHafiyya min magallit il'izaaea.  
Nadya: eagabku 'eih fi maSr?  
Bill: 'ilgaww Tabean. shams kull youm.  
Catherine: 'aywa. 'ilgaww hina gameel.  
Kamaal: iT'Tayyaara-s saaea kaam?

# youm ilHadd/Sunday

Bill: 'iTTayyaara-s saaea sitta. laakin laazim nikoon fil maTaar issaaeca-rbaea.  
Nadya: lissa badri. issaaeca waHda dilwa'ti.  
Kamaal: Tayyib naakul wi nimshi. 'ana raayiH maaaku.

## Words and phrases from the dialogue

yaraagil	mate/my friend
izzayyak/izzayyik	how are you (m./f.)
'aHsan kiteer	much better
'abiltu meen	who did you meet?
min gareedit il'ahraam	from 'Al-Ahram' newspaper
min magallit il'izaaca	from 'Al-Izaaca magazine
zagabku 'eih?	what did you like?
ilgaww Tabcan	the weather of course
shams kull youm	sun every day
ilgaww ... gameel	the weather ... is beautiful
laazim nikoon	we must be
lissa badri	there's plenty of time
dilwa'ti	now
naakul wi nimshi	let's go after we eat
ana raayiH maaaku	I'll go with you

## Useful words and phrases

Greetings: Here are some ways of saying 'How are you'?

izzayyak	or	keif Haalak	when asking one male
izzayyik	or	keif Haalik	when asking one female
izzayyuku	or	keif Halku	when asking more than one

You could answer:

kwayyis/bikheir/ilHamdu lillaah	fine, very well
'aHsan	better
'aHsan kiteer	much better

**kwayyis** has different forms for singular and plural

**kwayyis** (m.)

**kwayyisa** (f.)

**kwayiseen** (pl.)

The other expressions **bikheir** and **ilHamdu lillaah** are used for singular and plural, male and female, without change.

## Publications

gareeda/garaayid	newspaper/newspapers
magalla/magallaat	magazine/magazines
kitaab/kutub	book/books

## Talking about the weather

When talking about the weather you can use the following expressions:

'iddinya bard/Harr it is cold/hot

'iddinya bard/Harr giddan it is very cold/hot

'ilgaww bard/Harr it is cold/hot

# youm ilHadd/Sunday

'ilgaww bard/Harr giddan  
 'ishshams Talca  
 'iddinya Dalma/noor  
 'iddinya bitmaTTar  
 'ilgaww gameel/kwayyis

it is very cold/hot  
 the sun is shining  
 it is dark/light  
 it is raining  
 it (the weather) is beautiful/fine

'iddinya literally means the world and 'ilgaww means the weather.

## Early and late

dilw'ati now  
 busur'a quickly  
 bardein later  
 badri early

Haalan  
 lissa badri  
 mit'akhkhar

immediately  
 there's plenty of time  
 late

## *the way it works*

### *Changes in pronunciation*

issaaca loses its (i) sound when you say iTTayyaara-s saaca kaam because of the final a in iTTayyaara.

#### gareedit and magallit

Like feminine words ending with a'gareeda and magalla become gareedit and magallit when followed by their names, or any other noun.

gareedit il'ahraam  
 magallit il'izaaca  
 gareedit kamaal  
 magallit ishshahrida

'Al-Ahram' newspaper  
 'Al-Izaa' magazine  
 Kamaal's newspaper  
 this month's magazine

The same applies to ziyaara which becomes ziyaarit when followed by il'aSHaab.

### *laazim amshi/akoon = must go/be*

These verbs change form according to the subject.

#### *pronoun*

(I) 'ana  
 (you) 'inta (m.)  
 (you) 'inti (f.)  
 (he) huwwa  
 (she) hiyya  
 (we) 'iHna  
 (you) 'intu (pl.)  
 (they) humma

#### *must go*

laazim amshi  
 laazim timshi  
 laazim tirnshi  
 laazim yimshi  
 laazim timshi  
 laazim nimshi  
 laazim timshu  
 laazim yimshu

#### *must be*

laazim akoon  
 laazim tikoon  
 laazim tikooni  
 laazim yikoon  
 laazim tikoon  
 laazim nikoon  
 laazim tikoonu  
 laazim yikoonu

# youm ilHadd/Sunday

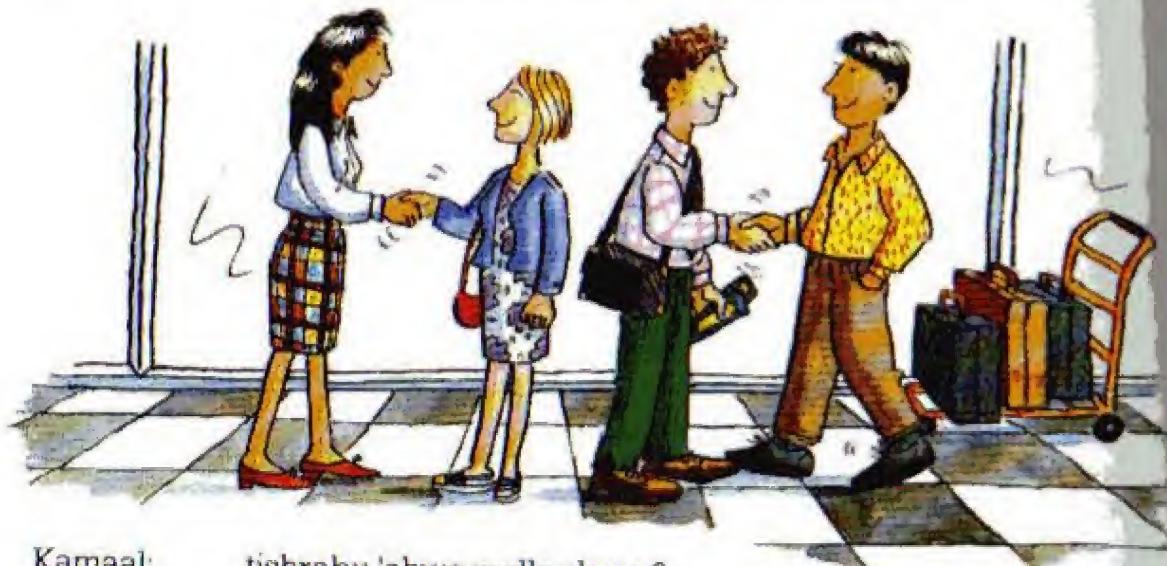
## things to do

### 7.2 Can you reply in Arabic to the speaker?

	Speaker:	'izzayyak?
1	you:	very well, thank you.
	Speaker:	'abilt meen inniharda?
2	you:	I met a writer from Lebanon.
	Speaker:	hatrooH ilmaTaar 'imta?
3	you:	I must be at the airport at 7 o'clock.
	Speaker:	'ana mumkin aroolt maæaak.
4	you:	Thank you. When can we go?
	Speaker:	caayiz garaayid aw magallaat?
5	you:	yes, 'AL-Ahram' please.

## bissalaama/Have a safe journey

Kamaal and Nadya are saying goodbye to Bill and Catherine at the airport.



Kamaal:	tishrabu 'ahwa walla shaay?
Catherine:	'ana ashrab 'ahwa maZbooT.
Bill:	wana kamaan 'ahwa maZbooT.
Nadya:	'ismaæ ya Kamaal biynaadu ɔala-r rukkaab
Kamaal:	doul biynaadu ɔala rukkaab rouma.
Nadya:	'aywa SaHeeH. laazim tiktibulna min ingiltira
Catherine:	Tabean, wintu laazim teegu ingiltira
Kamaal:	'uraayib insha'allah
Bill:	dilwa'ti biynaadu ɔaleina
Nadya:	'aywa SaHeeH. itfaDDalu intu. bissalaama
Catherine:	salaam ya nadya, mutshakkireen giddan
Bill:	salaamu ɔaleikum nishufku f-ingiltira
Kamaal:	maæassalaama, maæassalaama.

# youm ilHadd/Sunday

## Words and phrases from the dialogue

'ismaac ya Kamaal  
biynaadu eala-r rukkab  
doul biynaadu cala  
rukkaab rouma  
'aywa SaHeeH  
laazim tiktibulna  
wintu laazim teegu ingiltira  
'urayyib insha'allah  
biynaadu ealeina  
mutshakkireen giddan

listen Kamaal  
they are calling the passengers  
they are calling  
Rome passengers  
yes, that's true  
you must write to us  
and you must come to England.  
soon, God willing  
they are calling us  
many thanks

## the way it works

'urayyib means 'near', in time and place.

'ish'allah means 'God willing'. This expression is used by most Arabs when talking about anything happening in the future.

doul originally means **these**, but it is also used in some cases to mean **they**, as in the sentence in the dialogue, **doul biynaadu eala rukkaab rouma**.

**mutshakkireen** is the plural of **mutshakkir** (m.) and **mutshakkira** (f.) which mean 'thank you'.

## things to do

7.3 You are saying goodbye to your friends at the airport. Say in Arabic:

- 1 Who are these people?
- 2 They are passengers for Paris.
- 3 Listen (m. + f. pl.).
- 4 They are calling us.
- 5 What's the time now?
- 6 Robert, you must write to me.
- 7 And you must write to me, my friend.
- 8 Have a safe journey, Nadya.
- 9 See you (Salem) in London.
- 10 Soon, God willing.

# KEY TO EXERCISES

**1.1** 1 'ahlan/'ahlan wa sahlan  
 2 furSa saceeda 3 'ana Sally 4 da-  
 zmeeli Tom 5 'ana 'aHmad 6 di zugti  
 nadya 7 'irriHla kannit kwayyisa?  
 8 'aywa irriHla kaanit kwayyisa  
 giddan 9 fein illearabiyya?/ilearabiyya  
 fein? 10 illearabiyya fil maw'af

**1.2** 1 'anna eandi Hagg hina 2 ismi  
 Bill Taylor. 3 eaayiz 'ouDa-b dushsh,  
 min faDlik. 4 bikaam illeila?  
 5 'ilmaTeam fein, min faDlik?

**1.3** 1 eandak 'ouDa faDya? 2 la',  
 'ana cayza 'ouDa-b Hammaam.  
 3 'arbae layaali, min faDlak.  
 4 mumkin ilmuttaAH, min faDlak?  
 5 il'ouDa fein, min faDlak?

**2.1** 1 eandak éih? (feeh éih?)  
 2 eandak (feeh) mirabbit éih?  
 3 takhdi shaay? (tishrabi . . . ?)  
 4 takhdi eaSeer? 5 taakul éih?  
 6 tishrab éih? 7 'aakhud fool wi  
 gibna wi-mrabbit balaH. 8 y'aakhud  
 'ahwa-b laban.

**2.2** 1 talaata (sandwitsh) falaafil.  
 2 itnein (sandwitsh) gibna. 3 'arbaca  
 eaSeer burtu'aan. 4 waaHid  
 (sandwitsh) fool. 5 sitta bibsi.  
 6 khamsa eaSeer lamoon.

**2.3** 1 mumkin 'aghayyar istrleeni  
 hina? 2 ilgineih il'istrleeni-b kaam?  
 3 mumkin 'aghayyar shikaat  
 siyaHiyya? 4 la', dularaat 5 miyya  
 itnein wi talateen dulaar.

**2.4** 1 feeh kaam 'ouDa fil huteil? 2 It  
 has sixty-five rooms. 3 bikaam il'ouDa-l  
 shakhS waaHid? 4 It is forty-five  
 pounds per night. 5 feeh bank fil  
 huteil? 6 Yes, there is. 7 mumkin  
 'aghayyar eumla hina? 8 What do you  
 want to change? 9 eaayiz aghayyar  
 dularaat. 10 You can, of course.

**2.5** 1 'ilfTaar issaaea kaam?  
 2 issaaea sabea-w nuSS. 3 il'akHbaar  
 issaaea kaam? 4 issaaea khamsa  
 5 mumkin ateashsha-s saaea kaam?  
 6 min issaaea sabea lissaaea tamanya-  
 w nuSS. 7 issaea kaam dilwa'ti?  
 8 issaca sitta. 9 issaaea dilwa'ti  
 tamanya-lla rube? 10 la', issaaea  
 dilwa'ti tamanya-w rube.

**3.1** 1 fein 'a'rab agzakhaana?  
 2 'arrooH maktab ilbareed izzaay?  
 3 fein 'ism ilbulees (ishshurTa)?  
 4 feeh bi'aala 'urayyiba min hina?  
 5 'arooH maHTTIt il'aTr izzaay?

**3.2** 1 'imshi-f shaarie ibraheem  
 liHadd midaan ramsees, wi baardein  
 Hawwid yimeen fi shaarie ramsees  
 wimshi-l Hadd shaarie issalaam, ilbank  
 eala-n naSyA. 2 'imshi-f shaarie  
 ramsees liHadd shaarie shubra,  
 wibardein Hawwid yimeen wimshi-l  
 Hadd shaarie luxor, maktab ilbareed  
 'awwil mabna eala-l yimeen. 3 'imshi-f  
 shaarie luxor liHadd shaarie ibraheem,  
 wibardein Hawwid yimeen wimshi-l  
 shaarie ibraheem liHadd midaan  
 ramsees. 'ism ilbulees hinaak fil midaan.  
 4 'idkhul fi shaarie ibraheem fittigaah  
 shaarie luxor, wibardein Hawwid  
 yimeen fi shaarie luxor, taalit dukkaan  
 cala-l yimeen huwwa-l maktaba.  
 5 'imshi-f shaarie luxor fittigaah  
 shaarie ibraheem, wibardein Hawwid  
 shimaal fi shaarie ibraheem wimshi-l  
 Hadd ilmidaan. ilmatHaf 'awwil mabna  
 eala-l yimeen.

**3.3** 1 'arooH issook izzaay?  
 2 mumkin naakhud taksi min hina?  
 3 'utubees nimra kaam biyrooH maSr  
 iggideeda? 4 nighayyar fein? 5 fein  
 figgeeza?

**3.4** cayza arooH huteil il'andalus.  
 2 laazim takhdi taksi. 3 Clare  
 mumkin taakhud 'utubees. 4 feeh  
 'utubees ealaTool? 5 la' laazim  
 tighayyari-f baab ilHadeed. 6 fein  
 maw'af il'utubees? 7 'uddaam ilbank  
 8 ittazkara-b kaam? 9 ittazkara-b  
 eishreen 'irsh. 10 kwayyis giddan.

**3.5** 1 eaayiz arooH il'azhar.  
 2 'il'azhar gaamie 'adeem. 3 khaan  
 ilkhaleeli sou' kibeer. 4 mumkin  
 'ashoof 'eih fil matHaf? 5 nirooH khaan  
 ilkhaleeli izzaay? 6 eaayiz ashooF  
 gaamie gideed. 7 iddukkaan da-  
 Sghayyar giddan.

**4.1** 1 keelu-l manga-b kaam?  
 (bikaam keelu-l manga?) 2 keelu-l  
 farawla-b kaam? (bikaam keelu-l  
 farawla?) 3 'ijjakitta alkhaDra-b kaam?

# KEY TO EXERCISES

(bikaam . . . ?) 4 il'ameeS ilbeij bikaam . . . ? (bikaam . . . ?) 5 ittimsaal da-b kaam? (bikaam . . . ?)

4.2 1 la' di ghalya kida. 2 Tayyib iddeeni sitt kroot. 3 'aakhud ilgamal il 'ahmar. 4 'aakhud talat galaleeb.

5 'aadi khamsa gneih wi haat ilbaa'i.

4.3 1 eaayiz/eayza abeat ilkuroot di birmingham. 2 mumkin abeat ilgawaab da musaggal, min faDlak?

3 mumkin abeat iTTurood di barees, min faDlak? 4 eaayiz/eayza Taabie hikart da min faDlak. 5 eaayiz/eayza abeat ilgawabaat di bil bareed ilgawi. eaayiz/eayza abeat ilgawabaat di biTTayyaara. 6 fein waSl ittasgeel?

7 bikaam iTTaabie libriTanya bareed gawwi? bikaam iTTaabie libriTanya biTTayyaara? 8 mumkin astaemil ittifoun? 9 mumkin akallim iskandiriyya? 10 eaayiz/eayza akallim manshistar, min faDlak.

5.1 1 'aTr lukSur issaaeca kaam?

2 iHna-msafreen youm iggumea-S SubH. 3 eaayiz aHgiz 'arbae amaanin, min faDlak. 4 daraga 'oola mukayyafa.

5 iHna rayHeen bil'aTr-iw rageen biTTayyaara. 6 mumkin aHgiz diwaan bisnrein? 7 bikaam ittazkara? 8 feeh carabiyyit 'akl? 9 il'aTr iy'oom issaaeca kaam? 10 wi yiwsal issaaeca kaam?

5.2 1 'ana eayza aHgiz makaan hijda. 2 'ana-msafra youm iggumea baed iDDUhr. 3 bikaam ittazkara raayiH gayy? 4 daraga siyaHiyya.

5 iTTayyaara-t'oom issaaeca kaam?

6 iTTayyaara tiwsal jidda-s saaeca kaam?

5.3 1 mumkin aHgiz maleab iskwaash? 2 'add'eih? 3 saaeca (waHda). 4 eaayiz maDaanib? 5 la' eandina maDaarib. 6 khamsa-gneih min faDlak. 7 mumkin nilcab imta?

8 'issaaeca arbaca-w nuSS. 9 feeh dushsh hina? 10 'aywa, feeh talaata. 11 humma fein? 12 fi 'aakhir ilmamarr da, cala-sh shimaal.

5.4 1 feeh 'eih? 2 wi feeh 'eih kamaan? 3 sahrit ilhuteil feeha 'eih?

4 wi sahrit innaadi feeha 'eih?

5 Tayyib, nirooH innadi illilaadi.

6.1 1 Tom sinaanu-b tiwgaeu.

2 Laura eandaha bard. 3 Josephine eandaha iltihaab fi zurha. 4 Helen einha-b tiwgaeha. 5 Henry eandu HumooDa.

6.2 1 Have you got a cold? la' macandeesh. 2 Have you got a temperature? 'aywa (eandi) 3 Are you allergic to penicillin? la' macandeesh.

4 Since when? min inniharda-S SubH.

5 Have you got a headache? (Is there a headache?) la' mafeesh.

6.3 1 feeh Haaga liSSudaac, min faDlak? 2 mumkin aSrif irrushitta di?

3 eaayiz maegoon Hilaa'a-w maegoon 'asnaan. 4 eaayiz 'uTn Tibbi-w detoul wi 'ilastublast. 5 eaayiz Haaga lil is-haal wi muTahhir. 6 'aakhud iddawa da kaam marra? 7 'aakhud 'add 'eih?

8 furshit 'asnaan min faDlak.

9 kulunya-w budra min faDlak.

10 furshit Hilaa'a-w arnwaas min faDlak.

\* (Words can be changed to fit masculine or feminine speaker or pharmacist. e.g. eaayiz - eayza, min faDlak - min faDlik.)

6.4 1 'ana Haagiz (Hagza) tarabeiza litnein. 2 bism (give your name).

3 mumkin ilminyu, min faDlak?

4 mumkin nishrab Haaga? 5 eaayiz (eayza) tarabeiza larbaea. 6 eandak khuDaar 'eih? 7 eandak 'eih saa'ie?

8 feeh (eandak) 'ahwa turki? 9 feeh (eandak) ruzz aw makarouna? 10 feeh (eandak) bamya?

6.5 1 waaHid shurbit eats wi talaata shurbit TamaaTim. 2 itnein bibsi witnein eaSeer lamoon. 3 talaata kabaab wiwaahid kufta. 4 itnein 'ahwa maZbooT. 5 'arbaea shaay binienaae.

# KEY TO EXERCISES

**7.1** 1 HaDritak bitishtaghah éih?  
2 bitikkallimi ingleezi? 3 'ana  
mudarris (mudarrisa). 4 'ana waSalt  
(geit) jidda min 'usbooe. 5 'ana-msaafir  
bukra-S SubH. 6 bitiktibi can 'eih?  
7 'ana baktib can il'izaacea-f maSr.  
8 'ana min ingiltira. 9 HaDritik min  
ein? 10 zougi-b yishtaghah fissifaara-I  
bnTaniyya.

**7.2** 1 'ana kwayyis, shukran. 2 'abilt  
kaatib min libnaan. 3 laazim akoon

filmaTaar issaacea sabea. 4 shukran  
mumkin nimshi 'imta? 5 'aywa, 'il  
'ahrarn min faDlak.

**7.3** 1 doul meen (meen doul)?  
2 doul rukkaab Parees. 3 'ismaru ya  
gamaacea. 4 bynaadu caleina.  
5 issaacea kaam dilwa'ti? 6 laazim  
tiktibli yaRobert. 7 winta laazim tiktibli  
yaraagil. 8 bissalaama ya nadya.  
9 'ashoofak fi landan. 10 'urayyib,  
inshaa'allah.

# VOCABULARY

## ENGLISH-ARABIC TOPIC VOCABULARIES

### *Numbers*

#### *Cardinal numbers 1–10*

##### *Numbers for time, money and orders*

1	waaHid (m.)
1	waHda (f.)
2	'itnein
3	talaata
4	'arbaa
5	khamsa
6	sitta
7	sabea
8	tamanya
9	tisca
10	cashara

##### *Numbers for other items*

1	waaHid (m.)
1	waHda (f.)
2	'itnein
3	talat
4	'arbaa
5	khamas
6	sitt
7	sabaa
8	taman
9	tisaa
10	cashar

#### *Cardinal numbers 11–30 (for all purposes)*

11	HiDaashar	18	tamanTaashar	25	khamsa-w eishreen
12	'itnaashar	19	tisacTaashar	26	sitta-w eishreen
13	talaTTaashar	20	eishreen	27	sabaa-w eishreen
14	'arbaaTaashar	21	waaHid wi eishreen	28	tamanya-w eishreen
15	khamsaTaashar	22	'itnein wi eishreen	29	tisca-w eishreen
16	siTTaashar	23	talaata-w eishreen	30	talateen
17	sabaaTaashar	24	'arbaa-w eishreen		

#### *Cardinal numbers 40–1000*

40	'arbiceen	100	miyya (meet)	700	subeumiyya
50	khamseen	200	mitein	800	tumnumiyya
60	sitteen	300	tultumiyya	900	tuscumiyia
70	sabeeen	400	rubeumiyya	1000	'alf
80	tamaneen	500	khunsumiyya		
90	tiseen	600	sutumiyya		

#### *Ordinal numbers 1st–10th*

##### *Indefinite (m. & f.)*

1st	'awwil
2nd	taani
3rd	taalit
4th	raabic
5th	khaamis
6th	saadis
7th	saabis
8th	taamin
9th	taasic
10th	eaashir

##### *Definite (the . . .)*

(m.)	(f.)
'il'awwal	'il'oola
'ittaani	'ittanya
'ittaalit	'ittalta
'irraabic	'irrabea
'ilkhaamis	'ilkhamsa
'issaadis	'issadsa
'issaabis	'issabea
'ittaamin	'ittamna
'ittaassic	'ittasca
'ilcaashir	'ilcaashra

# VOCABULARY

## Time

second	sanya	week	'usbooc
minute	di'ee'a	month	shahr
hour	saara	year	sana
day	youn		
today	'inniharda/'ilyoum	tomorrow	bukra/baabir
yesterday	'imbariH/'ams	every day	kull youm
two days ago	min yumein	in two days time	bard yumein
two weeks ago	min 'usbuein	in two weeks time	bard 'sbucein
last week	il'usbooc ilmaaDi	next week	il'usbooc ilgaay
in the morning	iSSubH	at noon	'iDDuhr
in the afternoon	bacd iDDuhr	in the evening	fil masaa'
		at night	bil leil

## Months of the year/shuhoor issana

January	yanaayir	July	yulya
February	fibraayir	August	aghustus
March	maaris	September	sibtambir
April	'abreel	October	'uktoubar
May	maayu	November	noufambir
June	yunya	December	deesambir

## Clothes

Arab loose costume	galabiyya	kaftan	'ufTaan
blouse	bilouza	overcoat	balTu
dress	fustaan	shirt	'ameeS
for boys	lil'awlaad	slippers	shibshib
for girls	banaati	socks	sharaab
for men	rigaali	suit (for men)	badla
for women	Hareemi	suit (for women)	taiyeir
handbag	shanTit yadd	shoes	gazma
jacket	jakitta	trousers	banTaloun

## Sizes

small size	ma'aas Sughayyar
medium size	ma'aas mutawassiT
large size	ma'aas kibeer
one size	ma'aas waaHid

## Colours

	(m.)	(f.)		(m.)	(L)
beige	beij	beij	green	'akhDar	khaDra
black	'iswid	souda	red	'aHmar	Hamra
blue	'azra'	zar'a	white	'abyaD	beiDa
brown	bunni	bunni	yellow	'asfar	Safra

# VOCABULARY

## Space

near	'urayyib/areeb	far	biseed
right	yimeen	left	shimaal
in front of	'udddaam/amaam	behind	wara/khalf

## Food

### Fruit

apples	tuffaaH	melons	shammaam
apricots	mishmish	oranges	burtu'aan
bananas	mouz	peaches	khoukh
dates	balaH/tamr	pears	kummitra
figs	teen	plums	bar'oo'
grapes	tinab	strawberries	farawla
mangoes	manga	water melons	baTTeekh

### Vegetables

aubergine	bidingaan	green beans	faSulya
cabbage	kurunb	lettuce	khaSS
carrots	gazar	okra	bamya
courgettes	kousa	onions	baSal
cucumber	'atta	peas	bisilla
garlic	toum	potatoes	baTaaTis
gherkins	khiyaar	tomatoes	TamaaTim

## Drinks

coffee	'ahwa
coffee with milk	'ahwa-b laban
Turkish coffee (without sugar)	'ahwa saada
(with little sugar)	'ahwa maZboot
(with lots of sugar)	'ahwa zyaada (ziyaada)
tea with milk	shaay bilaban
black tea	shaay saada
cold drink	Haaga sa'ca
juice	eaSeer
.. banana	" mouz
.. mango	" manga
.. orange	" burtu'aan
.. strawberry	" farawla
mineral water	maiya maedaniyya
beer	beera
wine	nibeet

## Miscellaneous

bread	ceish/khubz
French bread	ceish feenu
local bread	ceish baladi
cheese	gibna
cooked broad beans (Egyptian)	fool midammis

# VOCABULARY

egg/eggs	beiDa/beiD
bean burgers	falaafil
fish	samak
gateau	gatou
jam	mirabba
fig jam	mirabbit teen
kebab	kabaab
macaroni	makarouna
meat	laHm/laHma
oriental cakes	Halawiyaat shar'iya
pancake/s	fiTeera/fiTeer
pepper	filfil
rice	ruzz
salad	SalaTa
salt	malH/milH
sandwich	sandawitsh
soup	shurba
lentil soup	shurbit cats
sugar	sukkar
Turkish delight	malban

## Cooking methods

boiled	masloo'	grilled	mashwi
fried	ma'li/miHammar	roasted	ruSTu

## Meals

breakfast	'ilfiTaar	supper	'ilcashha
lunch	'ilghada		

## At the chemist's

the pharmacy	'iS-Saidaliya/'il'agzakhaana
the chemist	'iS-Saidali (m.)/'iS-Saidaliya (f.)
after-shave	kulunya-l baed il Hilaa'a
aspirin	'aspireen
brush	fursha
hair brush	furshit shaer
shaving brush	furshit Hilaa'a
toothbrush	furshit sinaan ('asnaan)
condoms	kababeet
cotton wool	'uTn Tibbi
Dettol	ditoul
disinfectant/antiseptic	muTahhir
laxative	mulayyin (dawa mulayyin)
medicine for ...	dawa li ...
pain killer	musakkin (dawa musakkin)
razor blades	'amwaas Hilaa'a
sanitary towels (women's)	fiwaT (HifaDaat) nisa'iya
shaving cream	maegoon (kreim) Hilaa'a
soap (for the bath)	Saaboon Hammaam

# VOCABULARY

injection  
injections  
pills  
toothpaste

Hu'na  
Hu'an  
'urS (s.)/a'raaS (pl.)  
maa'goon sinaan ('asnaan)

## Ailments

cold  
constipation  
cough  
diarrhoea  
headache

bard  
imsaak  
kuHHa  
is-haal  
Sudaac

heartburn  
sore ...  
stomach-ache  
temperature  
vomiting

HumooDa  
iltihaab fi ...  
maghaS  
Haraara  
qe'

## Parts of the body

arm  
chest  
ear  
eye  
finger  
fingers  
foot  
hand  
head

diraac  
sidr/Sadr  
widn  
cein  
Subaae  
Sawaabit  
'adam/rigl  
'eed/yad  
raaS

leg  
mouth  
nose  
shoulder  
stomach  
teeth  
tongue  
toe  
tooth

rigl  
bu'/famm  
manakheer  
kitf  
baTn  
sinaan/asnaan  
lisaan  
Subaae rigl  
sinna

## Leisure

antiquities  
booking  
café  
church  
cinema  
dancing  
evening entertainment  
mosque  
museum  
music

'asaar  
Hagz  
'ahwa  
kineesa  
sinama  
ra'S  
sahra  
gaamic  
mathaf  
museeqa

night club  
play (n.)  
programme  
pyramid  
The Pyramids  
son et lumière  
songs  
temple  
theatre  
ticket

kazinu/naadi layli  
masraHiya  
birnaamig  
haram  
'il'ahraam  
'iSSouT wiDDou'  
'aghaani  
macbad  
masraH  
tazkara

## Sport

ball  
... ball  
bat  
club  
court  
squash  
sunbathing  
swimming  
swimming pool  
table

koura  
kourit ...  
maDrab  
naadi  
malcab  
iskwash  
Hammam shams  
sibaaHa/əoum  
Hammam sibaaHa  
tarabeiza

entrance fee  
game  
hire  
match  
racket  
table tennis  
table tennis bat  
tennis  
tennis ball  
tennis racket

rasm-idkhool  
lieba  
ta'geer  
mubaraa  
maDrab  
bing bung  
maDrab bing bung  
tinis  
kourit tinis  
maDrab tinis

# VOCABULARY

## *Occupations*

	(m.)	(f.)
accountant	muHaasib	muHaasiba
author	mu'allif/kaatib	mu'allifa/kaatiba
businessman	ragul 'aemal	
businesswoman		sayyidat 'aemal
diplomat	diblumaasi	diblumasiyya
doctor	doktour/Tabeeb	doktura/Tabeeba
engineer	muhandis	muhandisa
journalist	SaHafi	SaHafiyya
lawyer	muHaami	muHamiya
manager	mudeer	mudeera
nurse	mumarriD	mumarriDa
police officer	DaabiT bulees	
secretary	sikirteir	sikirteira
teacher	mudarris	mudarrisa
writer	kaatib/mu'allif	kaatiba/mu'allifa

## *Useful words and phrases*

### *Essential expressions*

#### *Greetings*

Good morning

SabaaH ilkheir

Good afternoon/evening

SabaaH innoor

Goodnight

masaa' ilkheir

Hello

masaa' innoor

Pleased to meet you

tiSbaH calakheir

Where is . . . ?

ahlan/marHaba

the telephone?

furSa sareeda

the toilet?

fein . . . ?

the bathroom?

ittilifoun?

the post office?

ilHammam? (ittiwalitt)

the police station?

ilHammam?

maktab ilbareed?

'ism ilbulees?

would like/would like to/need

caayiz (m.) cayza (f.) cayeen (pl.)

I would like to go to the club

caayiz arooH innaadi (m.)

we would like to go to the club

cayza arooH innaadi (f.)

can and cannot

cayzeen nirooH innadi

can I see the manager?

mumkin and mish mumkin

yes, you can

mumkin ashoof ilmudeer?

no, you cannot

'aywa mumkin

la' mish mumkin

must, have to

laazim

and do not have to

mish laazim

I must leave tomorrow.

laazim amshi bukra

# VOCABULARY

you have to book a seat.  
you don't have to change money.

laazim tiHgiz makaan  
mish laazim tighayyar fuloos/eumla

## *In the airport*

arrival  
departure  
entry visa  
exit visa  
flight no.  
gate  
lounge/hall (departure lounge)  
passenger  
passengers  
passport  
passports

wuSool  
safar  
ta'sheerit dukhool  
ta'sheerit khuroog  
riHla raqam  
bawwaaba  
saala (saalit . . . issafar)  
raakib (m.) rakba (f.)  
rukkaab  
basbour/gawaaz  
basburtaat/gawazaat

# VOCABULARY

## ARABIC-ENGLISH VOCABULARY

'a'rab nearest	ashtriri I (f'll) buy
'aadi here is (are)	atfarrag I (f'll) watch
aakhud I (f'll) take	'aTr train
aakul I (f'll) eat	'awwal/'awwil (adj.) first
'aasif I am sorry	'awwalan (adv.) first
abeat I send	'aywa yes
'abl before	'ayy any
'abilt I met	'ayyi khidma at your service
'abyaD white	'azra' blue
'adam foot	
'add 'eih how much (many)?	caayiz/cayza I want (m./f.)
'adeem old/ancient	cagabni I liked
'agaaza holiday	calo on
aghayyar I (f'll) change	calo Tool straight on
'agzakhaana pharmacy	cammaan Amman
'ahlan Hello!	can about
'ahlan wa sahan Hello!	cand near (adv.)
'ahwa café, coffee	candi I have
aHDar I (f'll) attend	candina we have
'aHmar red	carab Arabs
'aHsan better	carabiyya car
akallim speak to	caSeer juice
akkallim fi use (the phone)	cashara ten
'akbar bigger	cein eye
'akhDar green	cilba can/box
'akl food	cishreen twenty
aktib I (f'll) write	cumaan Oman
alcab I (f'll) play	
'alf one thousand	bacd after
'alou Hello! (on phone)	bacd iDDuhr in the afternoon
amDi I (f'll) sign	balad country/town
'amreeki/ya American (m./f.)	baladi local
amshi I (f'll) walk	bank bank
'ana I (1st person)	bansyoun boarding house
'araSni (m.) bit/stung me (wasp)	banTaloun trousers
'araSitni (f.) bit/stung me (bee)	bard cold
arbac/arba'a four	bareed post/mail
arbacTaashar fourteen	basbour passport
arbaceen forty	baseeTa not serious
'arkhaS cheaper	bass only/enough
aroOH I (f'll) go	bastilya pastilles
'aSanseir lift	baSal onions
'aSfar yellow	baTaaTis potatoes
aSrif cash	baTn stomach
asaafir I (f'll) travel	beera beer
'asbaani Spanish	beiDa egg (white, f.)
asmae I (f'll) hear	beij beige
astaemil I (f'll) use	beit house
ashoof I (f'll) see	beit shabaab youth hostel
ashrab I (f'll) drink	

# VOCABULARY

ta with/by/at	fursha brush
taingaan aubergine	furshit ... ... brush
taeed/a far away (m./f.)	
takaam for how much?	gaamie mosque
taidat at night	galabiyya loose Arab costume
taiousa blouse	gamal camel
taint girl	ganb beside
tailla peas	gatou gateau
taalalaama goodbye	gawaab letter
taareea quickly	gawaafa guava
ta' mouth	gaww weather
taandra powder	gazar carrots
taekra tomorrow	gazma shoes (pair)
taanni brown	geit I arrived
taantu'aan oranges	gibna cheese
ta this (m.)	giddan very
taakhil inside	ghaali/ghalya expensive (m./f.)
tabboor wasp	ghada (il-) lunch
daraga class (transport)	
dawa medicine	haat give me
di this (f.)	haram pyramid
di'lumaasi/ya diplomat (m./f.)	hina here
di'ee'a minute (1/60 hour)	hinaak there
dinaar dinar (currency)	hiyya she
diraac arm (body)	humma they
dirham currency	huteil hotel
ditoul Dettol	huwwa he
diwaan compartment (train)	
doul these/those	HaaDir yes/certainly
dour floor	Haaga thing
dukkaan shop	Haaga tanya anything else?
duktour doctor	Haalan in a minute!
dulaar dollar	Haamil pregnant
dushsh shower	Hafla party
'eed hand (body)	Hagz reservation
'eih? what?	Hammam bathroom
	Hammam sibaaha swimming pool
faadi vacant/free	Hamra red (f.)
falaafil bean burgers	Haraara temperature
farawla strawberries	Hasasiya allergy
faSulya green beans	Hawwid turn (verb)
fatoora bill	HifaDaat nisa'iyya sanitary towels
feeh ... ? is/are there?	Hilaa'a shaving
fein ... ? where is?	Hilw/Hilwa sweet, beautiful
fi in	ilHilw dessert
film film	Hisaab arithmetic
fiTaar (il-) breakfast	ilHisaab the bill
fool midammis cooked broad beans	
fuloos money	iddeeni give me
funduq hotel	iddinya bard it is cold
furSa saeeda pleased to meet you!	iDDuhr at noon
	iHna we

# VOCABULARY

il the  
 ilcafw it's a pleasure  
 iltihaab inflammation  
 imbaariH yesterday  
 imDi sign  
 imshi walk/go  
 imta when  
 inniharda today  
 inshaa'allah hopefully  
 inta you (m.)  
 inti you (f.)  
 intu you (pl.)  
 'irsh piastre  
 'iscaaf ambulance  
 'is-haal diarrhoea  
 'ism name  
 'ism ilbulees police station  
 'ismae listen!  
 issaaca... it's... o'clock  
 istiqbaal reception  
 istirleeni sterling  
 'iswid black  
 iSSubH in the morning  
 itfaDDal please/after you  
 itnaashar twelve  
 itnein two  
 'izzaay? how?  
 'izzaayyak? how are you? (m.)  
 'izzayyik? how are you? (f.)  
 'izaaza bottle  
 'izaazit... a bottle of...

**jakitta** jacket

kaam how many?  
 kaatib writer  
 kababeet condoms  
 kabeena cabin/booth  
 kamaan also/too  
 kart card  
 kart bustaal post card  
 kasart I broke  
 kibeer large/big  
 kida like that  
 kifaaya enough  
 keelu kilo  
 kineesa church  
 kitaab book  
 kiteer much/a lot  
 kitf shoulder  
 koura ball  
 kourit tinis tennis ball

kreim... cream  
 kuHHa cough  
 kul eat  
 kull... every/each  
 kuhunya eau de cologne  
 kummitra pears  
 kuroot cards  
 kwayyis/a good (m.f.)

khaarig outside  
 khalaas it's over!  
 khamas five (things)  
 khamasTaashar fifteen  
 khamsa five  
 khamseen fifty  
 khareeta map  
 khazeena cash desk  
 kheir good  
 khoukh peaches  
 khubz bread  
 khud take  
 khuDaar vegetables  
 khuroog exit

la' no!  
 laazim must/have to  
 lamoon lemon/lime  
 laweit I twisted  
 leila night  
 li to/for  
 lieba game/toy  
 lissa not yet

ma'aas size  
 maza with  
 macassalaama goodbye  
 macbad temple  
 marla'a spoon  
 maagoon... paste  
 mabna building  
 maDrab racket/bat  
 mafeesh there isn't  
 maggaanan free (gratis)  
 maHaTTa station  
 makaan (amaakin) seat  
 maktaba (maktabaat) library/stationers  
 malH salt  
 malcab (malaacib) court (sport)  
 mamarr (mamarrat) corridor  
 manakheer nose  
 manzar (manaaazir) view  
 marra (marraat) one time  
 masaa' evening

# VOCABULARY

**maa'Ilkheir** good evening!

**mashwi** grilled

**maṣraḥ** theatre

**maṣraḥiya** play (n.)

**maṭnaṣ** factory

**maṣr** Egypt/Cairo

**maṣr iggideeda** Heliopolis

**maṣr il'adeema** Old Cairo

**maṭħaf** museum

**maṭhaar** airport

**maw'af** ... stop

**mayya** water

**maZboot** just right

**meet** ... one hundred ...

**midāan** square, place

**min** from

**min faḍlak** please! (m.)

**min faḍlik** please! (f.)

**miñyu** menu

**mirabba** jam (food)

**mirabbit** ... jam

**mis̄h** ... not ...

**mis̄h mumkin** you can't

**mitein** two hundred

**mitru** metro

**miyya** one hundred

**moos (amwaas)** razor blade

**mudarris/a** teacher

**mudeer/a** manager

**muftaaH** key

**muhandis/a** engineer

**mukalma** phone call

**mulayyin** laxative

**musaggal** recorded

**musakkin** pain killer

**muṣeeqa** music

**mutashakkir/a** thank you

**muTahhir** antiseptic

**naadi** club

**naadi layli** nightclub

**nihaar** day

**nimra** number (No.)

**nibeet** wine

**nuSS** half

**'oola** first (f.)

**'ouDa** room

**ra'S** dancing

**raabi'** fourth

**raagil (riggaala)** man

**raaHa** rest

**raaHa kamla** complete rest

**raakib (rukkaab)** passenger

**raas** head (body)

**raayiH** one way/going

**raayiH gayy** return

**rabw** asthma

**ragul acmaal** businessman

**ramaDaan** fasting month

**raSeef** platform

**rigl** leg/foot

**riHla** trip/flight

**rikheeS** cheap

**riyaaDa** sport

**rube** a quarter

**rushitta** prescription

**ruzz** rice

**sa'ca** cold

**saabi'** seventh

**saara** hour/clock

**saceed/a** happy/pleased

**sabca, sabac** seven

**sabacTaashar** seventeen

**sabceen** seventy

**sahra** evening entertainment

**salaam** peace!/bye!

**samak** fish

**sana** year

**sandawitsh** sandwich

**sandoo'** box

**sandoo' bareed** post box

**sanya** second (1/60 minute)

**sayyid** Mr

**sayyida** Mrs/lady

**sidr** chest

**sifaara** embassy

**sinama** cinema

**sinna (sinaan)** teeth

**sireer** bed

**sitt** woman/lady

**sitt/sitta** six

**sitteen** sixty

**siTTaashar** sixteen

**sook, soo'** market

**sutturniyya** six hundred

**SabaaH** morning

**SabaaH ilkheir** good morning

**Saboon** soap

**SaHafi/yya** journalist (m./f.)

**Saniyya** tray

**Sarraf** cashier

**Subaac** finger

# VOCABULARY

**Subaae** rigl toe  
**Sudaae** headache  
**Sughayyar** small

**shaaric** street  
**shaay** tea  
**shabbi** folk/popular  
**shakhS (ashkhaaS)** person  
**shanTa (shunaT)** bag/suitcase  
**sharika (sharikaat)** firm/company  
**sheek (shikaat)** cheque  
**sheek siyaaHi** traveller's cheque  
**shibbaak** window  
**shibbaak ittazaakir** ticket office  
**shimaal** left (side)  
**shiwayya** a little/some  
**shukran** thanks!  
**shurb** drinking  
**shurba** soup  
**shurTa** police

**ta'reeban** almost, about  
**taalit** third  
**taamin** eighth  
**taani** second (2nd)  
**taasic** ninth  
**tacbaan** not well/tired  
**taghyeer** changing  
**taksi** taxi  
**talaata, talat** three  
**talateen** thirty  
**talaTTaashar** thirteen  
**taman, tamanya** eight  
**tarabeiza** table  
**tazkara (tazaakir)** ticket  
**teen** figs  
**tibda'** start (f.)  
**ti'oom** departs/takes off  
**tiHibb** would you like . . . ?  
**tilifizyoun** television  
**tilifoun** telephone  
**tilt** one third

**tintihi** ends (f.)  
**timsaal** figure, statue  
**tisaæTaashar** nineteen  
**tisca, tissar** nine  
**tisceen** ninety  
**tiSbaH cala kheir** goodnight!

**Taabie** postage stamp  
**Tabean** of course  
**Tabeeb** doctor  
**Talab (Talabaat)** order (n.)  
**Tayyaara** aeroplane  
**Tayyib** yes! O.K.

'uddaam in front of  
 'urayyib/a near  
 'urS (a'raaS) pill  
 'usbooc week  
 'uTn Tibbi cotton wool

**waaHid** one (m.)  
**waHda** one (f.)  
**walad** boy  
**walla** or  
**wi** and  
**wibaardein** and then  
**wuSool** arrival

**ya** a word used when addressing somebody  
**ya kamaal** Kamaal!  
**yafandim** sir/madam!  
**yamadaam** madam!  
**yi'oom** departs (m.)  
**yibda'** starts (m.)  
**yimeen** right (side)  
**yintihi** ends (m.)  
**yourn** day

**zimeel/a** colleague (m./f.)  
**ziyaara** visit (n.)  
**zoug/a** spouse (m./f.)

## ARAB COUNTRIES

Country	Nationality	Capital	Currency
1 Algeria	'Ujzaatir	'Ijzaatir/ya*	'Id-deenaar
2 Bahrain	'IbaHrein	'Ilmanaama	'Id-deenaar
3 Egypt	maSr	'Iqaaahura	'Il-qineih
4 Iraq	'Icraaq	baghdaad	'Id-deenaar
5 Jordan	'Iurdunn	cammaan	'Id-deenaar
6 Kuwait	'Ikuewt	'Ikweilt	'Id-deenaar
7 Lebanon	libnaan	bayroot	'Il-lira
8 Libya	leebi/ya	Tarablus	'Id-deenaar
9 Mauritania	muntaani/ya	nuwaakshuT	'Il-ookiya
10 Morocco	maghnbi/ya	'IrribaaT	'Id-dirham
11 Oman	cumaan	masqaT	'Ir-riyaal
12 Qatar	gaTar	'IddouHa	'Ir-riyaal
13 Saudi Arabia	'Issaroodiya	'IrriyaAD	'Ir-riyaal
14 Somalia	'ISumaal	mugadeeshyu	ish-shilin
15 Sudan	'Issudaan	'UkharToom	'Il-geneih
16 Syria	surya	diniishq	'Il-lira
17 Tunisia	toonis	toonis	'Id-deenaar
18 United Arab Emirates	'Umaaraat 'Iearabiya UmuitaHida	'abu zaby	'Id-dirham
19 Yemen	'Iyaman	yamanu/ya	'Ir-riyaal
		Sancaa'	

\* *ya*, *i* is the ending for the masculine adjective (nationality) and *ya* is the ending for the feminine. e.g. **jazaa'iri** (m.) and **jazaa'iyya** (f.) **maSri** (m.) **maSriyya** (f.)

# ARABIC WRITING

There are different types of written Arabic. The type introduced in this section is the most commonly used for printing books, newspapers and magazines, and for writing signposts.

Only the basic features of written Arabic are given here, since this book uses a colloquial variety of Arabic and is meant to teach spoken Arabic. Some of the examples given in this section are inevitably taken from literary (written) Arabic.

Arabic is written from left to right. It has its own alphabet of 29 letters. Whether written in long hand, typed or printed, the letters are joined up to make words. There are no capital letters in Arabic, but there are different forms of each letter according to its position in the word: initial, middle or final.

## The Arabic alphabet

A list of the letters of the Arabic alphabet is given below showing the three forms of each letter, the English transliteration, and the English equivalent where there is one.

Equivalent	Transliteration	Position			Arabic
		Final	Middle	Initial	
Initial					
a, e, i, o, u	i				ِ
a	aa	أ	-	أ	أ
b	b	ب	ب	ب	ب
t	t	ت	ت	ت	ت
'th' in 'thin'	(th)	ث	ث	ث	ث
g/j	g/(j)	ج	ج	ج	ج
..	H	ه	ه	ه	ه
..	kh	خ	خ	خ	خ
d	d	د	د	د	د
'th' in 'the'	(dh)	ذ	-	ذ	ذ

# ARABIC WRITING

Equivalent	Transliteration	Position			Arabic
		Final	Middle	Initial	
r	r	ر	ر	ر	ر
z	z	ز	ز	ز	ز
c/s	s	س	س	س	س
sh	sh	ش	ش	ش	ش
s	S	ص	ص	ص	ص
d*	D	ض	ض	ض	ض
t*	T	ط	ط	ط	ط
...	Z	ظ	ظ	ظ	ظ
...	ɛ	ع	ع	ع	ع
...	gh	غ	غ	غ	غ
f	f	ف	ف	ف	ف
...	(q)	ق	ق	ق	ق
c/k	k	ك	ك	ك	ك
l	l	ل	ل	ل	ل
m	m	م	م	م	م
n	n	ن	ن	ن	ن
h	h	ه	ه	ه	ه
w	w	و	و	و	و
i/y	y	ي	ي	ي	ي

An asterisk after an English letter on the list means it is equivalent when it is in some positions only.

A letter between brackets means the sound it represents is mainly used in formal speech and only rarely in colloquial Arabic.

All the letters of the Arabic alphabet represent consonants except the second letter ل which is a long vowel. The letters و and ي are also long vowels as well as consonants. The three long vowels are therefore represented by the letters ل, و, and ي.

The first letter ح is either carried on one of the long vowel symbols ل, و or stands alone on the line.

## Examples

guz' جزء

fu'aad فؤاد

ra'ees رئيس

'ahlan أهلا

# ARABIC WRITING

Vowels are either short or long. Short vowels are represented by three vowel marks which are written above or below the consonant concerned.

## Examples

su	سُ	bi	بِ	ka	كَ
zu	زُ	fi	فِ	ta	تَ
ku	كُ	ti	تِ	ba	بَ

Long vowels are represented by the same vowel marks followed by one of the three consonants ا, ي or و.

## Examples

dukhoor	دخول	teen	teen	baab	باب
khuroog	خروج	sheek	شيك	haat	هان

If a consonant is not followed by a vowel, it has the sign . above it.

## Examples

mishmish	مشمش	bansyoun	بنسيون	bint	بنت
----------	------	----------	--------	------	-----

Sometimes the short a and the long aa are represented by the letter ئ instead of the letter ا, at the end of some words.

## Examples

mustashfaa	مشتشفى	mabna	مبني	eala	على
------------	--------	-------	------	------	-----

If a consonant is doubled, one letter only is written with the mark above it. This mark is called *shadda*.

## Examples

dabboor	ذبور	Hawwid	حَوْد	maHaTTa	مختفٌ
---------	------	--------	-------	---------	-------

The doubling of consonants also happens when il (meaning *the*), is used with words which start with one of the following consonants: t ت h ح d د z ز s س sh ش T ط Z ز n ن l ل ط T ط S س

## Examples

issudaan	السودان	inneel	النيل	issaacea	الثانية
----------	---------	--------	-------	----------	---------

The (hـ) sound used at the end of some words to indicate they are feminine nouns or adjectives, is always written in its final form (ـة), with two dots above it. In colloquial Arabic this sound is pronounced like the short vowel (a).

## Examples

sifaara	سفارة	waHda	وحدة	maHaTTa	مختفٌ
---------	-------	-------	------	---------	-------

# ARABIC WRITING

Vowel marks are not usually used in newspapers, magazines or books. Only school books for native or foreign learners of Arabic use vowel marks. By the time learners pass the beginners stage they do not need these marks except in very rare cases.

## Some useful words

The following are some of the words you will see on boards and signposts, in the airports, streets and shops. They are written in the normal joined form, and the letters they are made up of are given, as well as the English transliteration.

### Examples

maTaar	Airport	م ط ار	مطار
ilquaahira	Cairo	ال ق ا ه ر ة	القاهرة
iskindiriyya	Alexandria	ال إ س ك ن د ر ي ة	الاسكندرية
aSwaan	Aswan	ا س و ا ن	أسوان
luksur	Luxor	ال ا ق ص ر	الأقصر
wuSool	Arrival	و ص و ل	وصول
mughadra	Departure	م غ ا د ر ة	مغادرة
khuroog	Exit, out	خ ر و ج	خروج
dukhool	Entry, way in	د خ و ل	دخول
algawazaat	Passport (control)	ال ج و ا ز ا ت	الجوازات
al gumruk	Customs	ال ج م ر ك	الجمارك
bank	Bank	ب ن ك	بنك
'issooq ilHurra	Duty Free Shops	ال س و ق ال ح ر ة	السوق الحرة
gineih	Pound	ج ن ي ه	جنيه
'irsh	Piastre	ق ر ش	قرش
dinaar	Dinar	د ي ن ا ر	دينار
dirham	Dirham	د ر ه م	درهم
riyaal	Riyal	ر ي ا ل	ريال
maHaTTa	Station	س ح ط ة	محطة
sikka Hadeed	Railway	س ك ة ح د ي د	سكة حديد
maw'af	Stop	م و ق ف	موقف
taksi	Taxi	ت ا ك س ي / ا ج ر ة	تاكسي / أجرة
'utubees	Bus	أ ت و ب ي س	אוטובוס
tilifoun	Telephone	ت ل ي ف و ن	تلفون
huteil	Hotel	ه و ت ي ل	فندق
bansyoun	Boarding House	ب ن س ي و ن	بنسيون

# ARABIC WRITING

beit shabaab	Youth Hostel	بِيْت شَبَابٍ
'ism ishshurTa	Police Station	قُسْمُ الْشُّرْطَةِ
'issifaara ...	The ... Embassy	الْسُّفَارَةُ ...
ilbireeTaaniyya	British	الْبَرِيْطَانِيَّةِ
maTeam	Restaurant	مَطَعَمٌ
maktaba	Library/Stationers	مَكْتَبَةٌ
mustashfa	Hospital	مَسْتَشْفَى
Saydaliyya	Pharmacy	صَيْدَلِيَّةٌ
maktab bareed	Post Office	مَكْتَبَ بَرِيدٍ
'ahwa	Café	قَهْوَةٌ
shaarie	Street	شَارِعٌ
midaan	Square/Place	مَيْدَانٌ
keelu	Kilo	كِيلُو

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